The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4884. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Discovery of a Horrible Plot in Germany.

Its Object the Assassination of the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck.

Berlin Notables Implicated in the Conspiracy.

Earl Derby on the American Question.

He Looks Forward to an Amicable Adjustment of the Matter.

The Sultan of Turkev to Visit the Paris Exposition.

PRUSSIA.

Plot to Assassinate the King and Count Von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 21.

A horrible plot has just been discovered in Hanover, having for its chief purpose the assassination of King WILLIAM and Count VON BISMARCK. Several notable personages in this city are involved in this plot. Numerous arrests, both here and at Hanover, have been made of persons believed to be implicated, and it is thought that by these timely precautions the scheme has been frustrated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Derby on the American Question—An Amicable Settlement Expected.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 21—Evening.

Earl DERBY says officially that the American question will be amicably adjusted. The proposition made some time since to arbitrate the whole case has been refused.

Serious Illness of Burke, the Fenian.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 21—10 A. M.

It is reported that BURKE, the recently convicted Fenian, is lying so dangerously ill in his cell at Dublin, that his life is despaired of.

Suspension of Fraser, Trenholm & Co.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 21—Evening.

The firm of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., cotton merchants of this city, is said to have suspended. The liabilities are large.

TURKEY.

The Sultan to Go to Paris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, May 21.

The Sultan will go to Paris to visit the Exposition early in July.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 21—10 A. M.

The markets are not yet open, but "on the Street" Cotton is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs are drooping. Provisions are unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 21—10 A. M.

It is thought that Erie and Illinois Central will open rather lower, while the other securities will open quiet and without change.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 21—Noon.

Consols for money	93
Erie Shares	42¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Centrals	76½

LONDON, Tuesday, May 21—2 P. M.

The Money market is quiet and steady. Consols 93 for money.

American Securities are quoted at this hour as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅜
Erie shares	42½
Illinois Central shares	76½

LONDON, Tuesday, May 21—5 P. M.

Consols for Money	93
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway shares	42¼

LONDON, Tuesday, May 21—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed this evening at Frankfort at 77¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 21—Noon.

COTTON.—The market opens easier, at a further decline in prices. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d. Middling Orleans, 11½d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet. Wheat 13s. 9d. for Western Red, and 14s. 9d. for California White. Corn, 40s. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 42s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 9d.

PROVISIONS.—The market is steady. Pork, 79s.; Beef, 127s. 6d.; Bacon, 39s. for Cumberland Cut; Lard, 51s. 6d.; Cheese, 67s.

PRODUCE.—Petroleum, 11d. for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. for refined; Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d.; Tallow, 43s. 9d.; Ashes, 33s.; Resin, 7s. for common, and 12s. 6d. for fine; Clover Seed, 57s.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 21—Noon.

Sugar, 24s.; Linseed, 65s. for Calcutta; Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. Oils are quiet at £39 for Whale; £39 10s. for Linseed, and £131 for Sperm.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 21—2 P. M.

The market is very dull and heavy, though no decline in prices has been established.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady.

Provisions are firm. Pork has advanced 1s., and is now quoted at 80s. ℔ bbl., of 200 lbs., for prime Eastern Mess. There is no change in other articles.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 21—2 P. M.

The Sugar market is quiet. Sales have been made at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, May 21.

The closing figures to-day for Petroleum were 43 francs ℔ bbl. for Pennsylvania White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 21—5 P. M.

The Cotton market closes quiet. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.

Advices from Manchester are favorable.

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn, 39s. 9d. Wheat—Sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 42s. 6d.

PROVISIONS are quiet — Pork, 80s.; Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 39s.; Lard, 51s. 6d.; Cheese, 57s.

PRODUCE—Ashes, 33s. Resin—Sales of common at 7s. 3d., and fine at 12s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 9d.; Tallow, 43s. 9d.; Clover Seed, 57s.; Petroleum—Sales of spirits at 11d., and standard White at 1s. 3d.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 21—5 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 65s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Oils—Linseed, £39 10s.; Sperm, £131; Whale, £39.

MARINE.

Arrival Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, May 21—10 A. M.

The North German Lloyd's steamship *America*, Capt. MEYER, which left New-York on the 9th of May, arrived here late last evening on the way to Bremen.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

All the advices received at the War Department and at Army Headquarters from the officers now commanding troops and conducting operations in the Indian country, go to show that it is exceedingly unfortunate that the bill which passed the House last Winter, transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, did not become a law, it having been defeated in the Senate. The principal officers now in command on the Plains assert that if the military had complete management, a secure peace footing could be established very speedily. Now the Army must not only enforce respect and obedience from the Indians as a matter of mutual honesty, but it is obliged to counteract in many cases the evil influences exerted by the Indian agents, who are so enraged at the interruption of their business by the army movements against the Indians, that they secretly encourage the latter to hold aloof from entering into negotiations with the commanders of the troops. At present the advices from the Plains do not promise a very early settlement of Indian troubles.

THE ANDERSONVILLE COMMISSARY.

An effort is now being made to induce the President to pardon the rebel Capt. DUNCAN, who will be remembered by thousands as the brutal, hard-hearted Commissary at Andersonville. This man was convicted by a Military Commission of murder and manslaughter, and sentenced to fourteen years in the Penitentiary. He was far more deserving of death than his brother officer, WIRZ. Hundreds of the starved prisoners there will remember him as feeding to his hogs the refuse from his bakery and tables which they implored him to give to them, but which he would refuse with curses and imprecations.

OPINION ON THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

The Cabinet had a lengthy session to-day, lasting until 3 o'clock. The opinion of Attorney-General STANBERY on the Reconstruction Act was the chief topic of discussion. It was considered at length, but no action arrived at, as the document is still in an incomplete state. All the members were present but Gov. RANDALL, who is in New-York. It is also stated on good authority that the question of Gen. SHERIDAN's removal was also discussed. Several prominent Louisianians, both of the rebel and conservative stamp, have petitioned for his removal, and have asked that Gen. MEADE be appointed in his place.

THE POOR OF WASHINGTON.

Last Winter Congress appropriated $25,000 to be distributed among the poor of this District. Nine thousand two hundred and thirty-one persons were relieved by this appropriation, of whom three thousand one hundred and twenty-four were white and six thousand one hundred and seven were colored.

WASHINGTON INCOMES.

The income tax list of this District is being published. HENRY D. COOKE reports the largest income, $69,000; W. W. CORCORAN, $35,000; Gen. U. S. GRANT reports, over and above that received from the Government, on which tax is deducted, $4,800; Secretary STANTON, under the same circumstances, $3,500, and Postmaster-General RANDALL, ditto, $2,800.

THE BOOTH DIARY.

The friends of Gen. BUTLER are indignant at the publication of the BOOTH diary before, as they allege, BUTLER was notified of the intention. They still persist that he can furnish evidence of the contents of the missing eighteen pages. If so, the public will be glad to have him produce it right away.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Senator RAMSAY, of Minnesota, was at New-Orleans on the 16th, and while at the St. Louis Hotel, was robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $700.

A telegram from Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM was received here to-day, declining to act as counsel for the prosecution in the Surratt case. District-Attorney CARRINGTON has retained Hon. A. G. RIDDLE, of Ohio, as an assistant.

Attorney-General STANBERY left here for New-York to-day for the purpose of placing himself under medical treatment for his eyes.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day finally disposed of the Pacific Railroad question by authorizing its Chairman, Hon. JOSEPH F. WILSON, to report in effect that the discussion between the two corporations of the Kansas branch is not a matter worthy of Congressional consideration, and as was predicted in these dispatches, recommending the transfer of the whole affair to the Courts.

They examined only one witness on the impeachment question, Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of appointments to office.

THE NEW-ORLEANS DEFALCATION.

It has been ascertained that Mr. WHITAKER, the Sub-Treasurer at New-Orleans, was not guilty of loaning money out of the Treasury to the First National Bank, as has been intimated. The entire deficit, nearly half of which was entailed by Mr. MAY, the former Sub-Treasurer, consists of funds never in fact transferred from the Bank, but certified to that effect by the Assistant Treasurer.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE INJUNCTION CASES.

It is heretofore been stated that the United States Supreme Court gave no reasons for dismissing the Georgia and Mississippi injunction bills, thus leaving the public to its own conjectures regarding the course of that tribunal. These reasons have not yet been written, and will not be known officially until the next term of the Court; but from what has transpired since its adjournment, there seems to be no doubt of the fact that the Justices who denied the filing of an amended bill in the Mississippi case did so on the ground that it had no relevancy to the original bill, and was not supported by proof that Gen. ORD intended to seize the property of the State; and besides, it was considered that if such a course should be pursued by Gen. ORD, the remedy would be in an application for an injunction apart from considerations connected with the Reconstruction Acts, as in the case of the State of Texas, to which an injunction was granted on the basis of the complainant, who prayed that the writ might issue to restrain the payment of certain Texas bonds represented to have been fraudulently obtained during the rebellion.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Gen. GRANT returned to this city this morning from his visit to Richmond.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. B. S. ROBERTS, of the Third Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, for assignment to recruiting duty at New-York, New-Haven or Providence.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Official returns received at the General Land Office from the local office at Olympia, Washington Territory, show that 1,200 acres were disposed of during March, of which 584 acres were taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Law. Returns from the local office at Iona, Mich., show 11,277 acres to have been disposed of in April last, of which were sold for cash 2,584 acres; located with warrants, 3,280 acres; and with agricultural scrip, 5,413 acres.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

The following circular to Collectors of Customs has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 21, 1867.

A Deputy Collector has been appointed to reside at Duncan City, Mich., for the purpose of receiving and certifying manifests of vessels entering Lake Michigan through the Straits of Mackinaw; and so much of the tenth section of additional regulations of the Treasury Department of the 18th of October, 1866, as requires vessels from any port or place in Canada, destined to any place or port in Lake Michigan, to report at the port of Mackinaw, is hereby so modified as to authorize such vessels to make the requisite reports to the Deputy Collector at Duncan City, and Collectors at ports on Lake Michigan will regard the said Deputy's official acts as authoritative.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BULLETIN.

The following have been granted leave of absence: Brevet Lieut.-Col. DAVID TAGGART, Paymaster, three days; Brevet Capt. F. H. PHIPPS, Ordnance Department, three months; Capt. RICHARD WALL, Third Cavalry, four months; Second Lieuts. J. W. LETHERBURG, Thirtieth Infantry, and JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Thirtieth Infantry, thirty days; Second Lieut. R. G. RUTHERFORD, Forty-fifth Infantry, been ordered to duty to Gen. O. O. HOWARD.

NAVY GAZETTT.

Commander J. Young been detached from command of the *Vandalia* and placed on waiting orders. First Assistant Engineer D. B. Letting detached from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to the *Oneida*. Acting Volunteer Lieut. Charles O'Neill from the *Shamrock* and ordered to the *Guard*. Acting Master Z. L. Tanner from the *Augusta* and ordered to the *Onward*. Acting Ensign Joshua Cook been detached from the *Yucca* and placed on leave for honorable discharge. Mate Lott Norton been placed on leave for honorable discharge. Mate F. A. Haskell, of the *Potomac*, and First Assistant Engineers E. A. Duplaine and James Renchaw, have resigned. The following have been honorably discharged from date: Acting Masters J. F. Alcorn and M. W. McEntee, and Acting Ensigns J. S. Young and Daniel McKay. Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Clark, of the *Mohongo*, been promoted to Surgeon.

THE SIEGE OF MEXICO.

Twenty Thousand Liberals Around the City—Bombardment Commenced—The Liberals Threaten to Shoot Maximilian, Miramon and Marquez—Weakness of the Imperialists.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 21.

The *Picayune's* special correspondence, dated Orizaba, May 3, says that the City of Mexico is surrounded by 20,000 Liberals, and that the bombardment has commenced in earnest. The garrison number 8,000 men under command of MARQUEZ who had announced his intention to resist to the last. He had impressed all the water-carriers and porters. No officers are to receive quarter from the Liberals; indeed, orders have been issued that MIRAMON, MARQUEZ and MAXIMILIAN were to be shot if captured. Since the surrender of Puebla the Imperialists have not had over 16,000 men in the field, all told.

CHINA.

Matters at Hong Kong—River Navigation in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 17.

The ship *Tennyson*, 53 days from Hong Kong, has arrived here.

The commercial news is unimportant.

The British residents and newspapers of the ports of China were exercised over the fact that the American firms, AUGUSTIN, HARD & Co., and RUSSELL & Co., have been given, each, the monopoly of river steam navigation, the first firm controlling all the steamers on the Canton River, and the latter all the steamers on the Yangtzee. Appeals are made to British pride to alter this state of things. It is admitted that the American style of steamboats cannot be competed with successfully on the former river, but it is claimed that the waters of the Yangtzee are deep enough to admit screw steamers, which exceed in capacity and cheapness American boats with walking beam engines.

HENG RI, the Mandarin well known from his association with foreigners, died at Pekin.

Sir HARRY PARKES, the present British Ambassador at Japan, was indebted to him for his escape from death when captured with BOWLBY and BRABAZON.

The Imperial forces in the Province of Shoutung had sustained severe reverses. Their army had been cut to pieces, and its General captured.

The first steam fire engine ever seen in China was received at Hong Kong in March. The Press advocates increasing the number of engines to four.

The annual report of the Harbor Master of Hong Kong, shows a decrease in the trade of 1866.

The French Consul at Bankok, Siam, has sued the *Recorder* (newspaper) for libel; saying he had officiously interfered in the King's presence with a review of the native troops. The case was tried in the United States Consular Court, and $100 damages was awarded. The verdict was condemned by the Press of China and Siam.

BASHEE CHAMA, Sunday, April 21.

The *Tennyson* spoke the ship *Malay*, from New-York, for Hong Kong.

New School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, May 21.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterians to-day, the discussion of the appeal of SILAS MILLER from the decision of the Illinois Synod has elicited a great deal of discussion.

Last night Rev. Dr. DENHAM, of the General Assembly of Ireland, preached to the Assembly, and delivered an able discourse, appealing to Christian ministers to fortify themselves with the spirit of the Gospel before preaching.

The morning session was mostly occupied in receiving the Irish delegates, Drs. HALL and DENHAM. Both gentlemen made addresses, and in turn were welcomed by the Moderator, Dr. NELSON.

Dr. EZRA R. ADAMS, of Philadelphia, and Dr. HENRY M. FIELD, of the New-York *Evangelist*, were appointed delegates to the Scotch and Irish Assemblies.

Liquor Distillation Prohibited in South Carolina by Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, May 21.

Gen. SICKLES has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain in the Second Military District. Offenders are declared liable to trial and punishment by military commission. The reasons assigned for the order are, that the present scarcity of the supply of food in the Carolinas, is seriously diminished by the large quantity of grain consumed in distilleries worked in defiance of the revenue laws. That this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private bounty. That the Government is defrauded of a large amount of revenue. That the authority of civil officers is brought into contempt, and that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, disorder and crime.

The Boat Race at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, May 21.

The great five-mile sculling match for $1,000 a side and the championship, between JOSEPH HAMILL, of Pittsburgh, and WALTER BROWN, of Portland, Me., took place at 4 o'clock, and was witnessed by three thousand persons. BROWN came in ahead, time 46:30, but HAMILL alleges that just after passing the stake boat, and in attempting to pass BROWN, he fouled him. The judges of the race met this evening, but up to 10 o'clock, no decision being reached, they adjourned till Wednesday morning. It is generally believed the race will be decided in HAMILL's favor.

Military Movements on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 21.

Gen. HANCOCK has ordered two companies of cavalry to be stationed at Chalk Bluffs, two at Monument, and two at Big Timber Station on the Smoky Hill route. He will also put a military guard at each station on the route from Lookout to Lake Station inclusive, which, with the additional men employed by the Union Pacific Railroad and express Companies, it is believed will give entire security to the mail, and to travel across the Plains by this route.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Second Letter from Gov. B. F. Perry on Reconstruction.

To the Editor of the Columbia Phœnix:

It is most extraordinary, indeed, and will be as terrific in its results as it is now strange and wonderful, to see an educated, refined and gallant people seeking repose and protection from apprehended political evils under the government and control of their former slaves—an inferior race, utterly ignorant and debased! There is nothing in the history of all nations of the earth, for the last six thousand years, comparable to it, in folly and madness. Future ages will regard it as the most remarkable fatuity that ever possessed any people.

What a change has come over the spirit and feelings of South Carolina within the last seven years! The Federal Union was then beneficent, republican and constitutional. There was not an act of Congress, for eight previous years, which any one complained of as unjust or oppressive. We were as happy and prosperous as a people could be. And yet the Union was hated and despised! The people rose up *en masse* and solemnly determined to rid themselves of it, or die in the attempt? Now, that Union has trampled the Constitution in the dust, violated every republican principle, and heaped on us tyranny and oppression which its Chief Magistrate declares no people speaking the English language have ever borne for the last five hundred years! And the people of South Carolina have so changed within seven short years that they are now clamorous to get back into the Union, and hug its tyranny and oppression to their bosoms—to lick the rod that has smote them to the earth and desolated their State! In order to hasten their return, they are not only willing to give up all the rights of their State—all constitutional and republican principles, and self-government—but to transfer the government of their once proud and chivalric State into the hands of the negroes! Intelligence, virtue and refinement are to be ruled by ignorance and baseness! The wealth of the State to be taxed and plundered by a race of paupers, who will portion out the lands and vote themselves homesteads, and whose legislation will be such as to bring, eventually, sooner or later, a war of races, in which one or the other must be exterminated. Whilst writing, I have been told that confiscation was boldly avowed by the negro Convention which assembled in Charleston last week.

It is a great mistake to suppose that by all this humiliation and degradation we shall get back into the Union, or be relieved of military government. Congress has given no such guarantee, and leading Radicals assert to the contrary. The Union will not be restored till after the next Presidential election—the votes of the Southern States are not wanted in that election. A military Government, or a standing army, in South Carolina, after the enfranchisement of the negro, will be absolutely necessary, to preserve the peace and keep down the oppressed white race. Nothing else will do it. Instead of being relieved from the oppressions of Congress and military rule, we shall have called into existence, by our own votes, a third power, more odious and revolting, more galling and destructive, than either of the other two.

No one who reflects can mistake the purpose of the Radical Party—the sole purpose which they have in view—and to accomplish which they are attempting to move heaven and earth. They have been influenced in their recent atrocious, barbarous legislation much more by the hope of continuing and perpetuating their power in the Government, and their existence as a party, than by any love for the negro, or wrongs on the Southern people. If their pupose had been solely revenge, they could have instituted, all over the country, prosecutions for treason, and by military commissions or negro juries have brought any prominent man to the gallows. For two or three years they waged war against the Southern States without attempting to interfere with Slavery, or raising a finger to relieve the poor African from his thraldom. It was only when they found that the "great rebellion" could not be otherwise suppressed, and that they could successfully use our slaves against us, that they declared them free, and enlisted them in their armies. This was a new element, and a most powerful one, which they brought into the contest. By it they increased their forces 200,000, and greatly weakened the resources of the Southern States. They cared nothing for the negro, except to see him slaughtered in battle instead of their own soldiers. This was the extent of their love and philanthropy for the African race—nothing more, nothing less. It is supposed that 1,000,000 of these unfortunate people, who were happy and contented slaves, perished during the war by disease, hunger, cold, exposure and neglect, or were killed in battle. And no candid or impartial man can say that the condition of the survivors, as a whole has been benefited. Time will prove that their destiny, as a free race in the Southern States, is extinction.

A new vision has now broke upon the wicked hopes and purposes of the Radical Congress. They think, by giving universal suffrage to the negro, they will be able to radicalize the Southern States. With this aim, the Military Bill was passed, destroying the States, disfranchising leading public men and enfranchising the negro. They were afraid to take so bold a step in infamy and in violation of all constitutional rights before the elections, last Fall, in the Northern States. Had they done so, they would have been deposed in all those States where the negro is not allowed to vote. The elections in Connecticut, this Spring, prove this fact. Large Democratic gains in all the municipal elections North give evidence of the truth of this assertion. Kentucky has just swept the Radical Party out of that State. Everywhere we hear of a reaction in favor of constitutional liberty. If we will have patience, and bear our wrongs like Christians and patriots, our deliverance will come; but, for God's sake, do not let us ourselves rivet the chains on our own hands.

In order to radicalize the South, and stir up antagonism between the two races, and set them to cutting each other's throats, Republican emissaries, black and white, great and small, are traveling all over the Southern States, and making the most incendiary speeches, organizing secret societies, and forming "Union Leagues." Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave the people of Charleston, the other week, a specimen of his tactics and political strategy. Nothing can be more diabolical, or less likely to promote the true interests of the black man, than such a course. It will, however, go very far toward estranging the freedom from us, and building up a strong and powerful Radical Party in all the Southern States. If left alone, the negro would act in harmony with his former master. It is his interest to do so. But of this there is now little hope. Every day, by means of this Radical agitation and misrepresentation, he will be less and less under the influence of his true friends and neighbors. At present, out of the towns and villages, the negro cares nothing about his right of suffrage, and knows nothing. Unless influenced by bad men, he will not trouble himself to register or vote. This, however, will not always be the case. If, therefore, we are wise in the coming election, true to ourselves, and have the true interests of the negro at heart, we may defeat the call of a Convention, and save the State from Radicalism and agrarianism, and a war of races in the future. It never can be done afterwards.

It is said that the adoption of the Military Bill, with all its consequences, is not more dishonorable than what the Southern States have already done, by abolishing Slavery and adopting the Constitutional Amendment on that subject. This is a strange assertion. What dishonor is there in setting your slaves free? Can there be any? But there is dishonor in placing yoursel under the control and government of those slaves after they are made free. The surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON was an acknowledgment that Slavery was abolished. The Federal armies were here to enforce it. The slaves, too, had become so much demoralized that almost every one was willing to give up the institution, and no one now desires to see it restored. But is this an argument for giving up self-government, republican principles, constitutional liberty, the rights of the States, and placing ourselves at the mercy of our freedmen? When South Carolina abolished Slavery, she had an assurance, too, that she would be forthwith restored to the Union, with all her constitutional rights unimpaired. Now, we are told, after all this humiliation and degradation, if South Carolina will radicalize herself and elect Black Republicans, they may be admitted to their seats in Congress! Who wishes to be admitted into the Union on these terms? No act or deed yet done has sullied the fair escutcheon of the Palmetto State. It is to be hoped that none will be in the future.

I have been charged with inconsistency in opposing the reconstruction of the Union. I am not opposed to reconstruction. No man in South Carolina or the United States more earnestly desires to see the Union restored as it was before the war. It is the nearest and dearest wish of my heart. But I will not dishonor myself or my State, or bring ruin on my country, to obtain such a Union as is now proposed. I have been charged, too, with inconsistency in going with my State after she seceded. I can only reply by saying that my notions of duty, honor and patriotism differ widely from those of my accusers. It is true that I was a Union man, and did all that I could to preserve the Union. For thirty years I defended it, with my pen, with my speech and with my right arm. But when South Carolina seceded from that Union, I said to Gov. MEANS, who desired to know the course I intended to take, "that the State was going to the devil, and I was going with her." From that day to the end of the war I was as zealous and earnest in her defence as any son she had. I regarded it my duty, imposed by honor and patriotism, to aid 8,000,000 of my fellow-citizens, who had united, whether wise or unwise, in their attempt to establish that sacred right of self-government proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence. South Charolina was the land of my nativity, the home of my family, kindred and friends. In her bosom reposed the bones of my forefathers, and I should have been a traitor to her interests, honor and glory had I raised a parricidal arm against my native State. A rebel, reluctant and unwilling, I did become. My father was one in '76. But a traitor I never can be.

B. F. PERRY.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

Trial of Bridget Durgan at New-Brunswick, N. J.—Second Day's Proceedings—Important Evidence—Demeanor of the Accused Immediately After the Murder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning, and resumed the trial of BRIDGET DURGAN, charged with the murder of Mrs. CORIELL. The prisoner, who, according to the statement of the Sheriff, sleeps and eats well, seemed to be in good spirits. The court-room was crowded as on the first day.

The case for the prosecution was resumed as follows:

Theodore Coriell, sworn: I am son of Israel R. Coriell, and reside with him; I retired about half-past nine o'clock on the night of the murder.

This witness corroborated the testimony of his father given yesterday, with regard to the prisoner's coming to his house on the night of the murder and declaring that there were burglars in his father's house. He further stated that at ten minutes to 1 o'clock he went out of his house and met Bridget near the house. He went to Dr. Coriell's house. The body of Mrs. Coriell had then been removed; there was a fire in the bedroom; the bed in Mrs. Coriell's room was in flames; he helped put the fire out; after that, at about one A. M., he talked to Bridget; she said two men had called at about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, and at half-past ten o'clock they called again; the second time they called she said she was trying to get the baby to sleep; that Mrs. Coriell let them in; that Mrs. Coriell told her to run for the Doctor; that she took the babe and ran out of the back kitchen door, and that through the sitting room door she saw the same two men inside as she passed; the same night afterward he observed her at about two o'clock; she was getting clothes to dress the child with; Asa Bush gave her some child's petticoats to dress it in, and there was blood on them, and she dropped them; Mr. Bush picked them up and laid them on the sideboard in the sitting-room.

Cross-examined—I have seen Bridget in my father's store fifteen or twenty times; she always conducted herself in a peaceable manner; when I saw Bridget on the night of the murder, she had on a white under-garment and a dark waist; I asked her if she knew the men, and she said "No;" she said she would know them if she saw them again; that one was tall and the other short, and the latter had whiskers; when she came and gave the alarm I rang the bell to give the alarm out of the east window of my father's house. (The witness identified the babe's skirt which Bridget dropped when Bush gave it to her; there were spots of blood on it.)

Asa Bush, sworn: I lived with Dr. Coriell; about half-past five o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th of February Dr. Coriell left, telling me he did not know when he would be home; he told me to stay around awhile after dark; I then milked and did my chores; while I was busy in the barn Bridget came with a basket for cobs; I filled it and gave it to her; she asked me if I knew how to write; I said I did; she said she wanted to write three or four lines to the Doctor; I told her it was not necessary to write to the Doctor, because she could speak to him; she said she knew that, but had done so before; she then went into the house; after I had finished my work I went to the house; this was at about a quarter past six o'clock P. M.; we had tea about fifteen minutes later; I staid about after tea and left at about seven or seven and a quarter o'clock; I was around the village, about three hundred or four hundred yards from the Doctor's house, till about nine o'clock, when I went home, stopping at the Doctor's on the way; I went in the back gate, to the wagon-house, saw that the Doctor had not returned, came out the same way and went home to my mother's, and went to bed; at the time that I returned to the doctor's house I saw that there was a light in the bed-room; everything was quiet; at about one o'clock I was awakened by the noise as of some one knocking at Counsellor Tisdale's door and persons running through the streets; at about half-past one in the morning I went to Dr. Coriell's; a number of persons were in the sitting-room; Bridget was not there when I first went in; after half an hour I saw her; she said that two men had called for the Doctor at about half-past eight o'clock, and again at about half-past ten o'clock; I asked her if she was certain that they were the same men; she said she could not say; about half an hour later she asked me what I thought the Doctor would say and what he would do; I said I did not know; I supposed he would try to find out who did it; she asked if I thought he would find out; I said I did not know; I supposed he would if he could; I went down to Mr. Little's with her about half an hour afterward; I told her she had better stay there with the child; she soon came back to Dr. Coriell's house; I asked her why she did not stay at Mr. Little's with the child; she said she did not like to stay with the Doctor. [The witness identified the knife with which it is alleged that the murder was committed.] This knife was used for cutting meat; I saw the knife at Dr. Coriell's house, I think, on the day of the murder; the blade was straight; it was not bent as it is now; when I left the house that night Mrs. Coriell was dressed in a black dress; she was well; she was feeding the child in the sitting-room; (The dress in which Mrs. Coriell's body was found after the murder was shown to the witness.) She was not in this dress when I saw her last that day. I saw Bridget busy at the water, as if washing, the morning after the murder; I saw her up stairs; she took the light in the sitting-room, and went up stairs; I followed her, and asked her when she would come down; she said she would be down soon, and soon came down; she seemed to be arranging her dress; she turned her back to me when I opened the door; I think I saw her put coal on the sitting-room stove at about three or four o'clock; I saw her in the yard about four o'clock; I saw her go out of the kitchen door, and looked out of the sitting-room window and saw her go toward the out-house; she was about half-way there when I first saw her; I saw her in the house again about five minutes after; I picked up this babe's skirt (shown to witness) from the lounge in the sitting-room, and handed it to Bridget; I noticed blood on it, and told her she had better not put that on the child as it was bloody; she let it drop on the floor when I told her that; I picked it up and laid it on the sideboard; it was lying there for some time after; I saw a piece of delaine lying on the bench that morning—enough for a dress-pattern; I took it up and laid it on a shelf in the pantry; I saw Bridget looking for it afterward, and told her where she could find it; Bridget told me, about a week previous to the murder, and she told me that same day that she was going away, and did not like to leave; I told her I guessed she would get another place; she said she knew that, but she did not like to leave her place.

Cross-examined—I took my meals with the Doctor and his wife; not with Bridget; Bridget was not talkative usually; I had known her "by sight" eight or nine months before she went to Dr. Coriell's to live; Bridget in all her conversation and conduct seemed modest and reserved; I never saw any men visiting her; girls would sometimes come in; when I saw Bridget in the garden about half a dozen others were in the house; I have frequently talked about this transaction, and have generally mentioned seeing Bridget in the garden; all was harmonious in Dr. Coriell's household.

Rev. Charles E. Little, sworn: I live at New Market; on the night of the 25th of February I went to bed at five minutes before twelve o'clock; I was awakened by my wife a short time after, and heard a pounding at the door, and a crying voice; I went to the door, which had a window in it, and looked through, and saw a woman standing without her dress on; she was exclaiming, "Oh, dear, let me in!" and repeating it in a sort of wailing manner; I thought she was frightened; I asked what was the matter; I understood her to say "There's trouble at Mrs. Curry's;" supposing she referred to some Irish family, I asked where Mrs. Curry lived; she attempted to tell me but I did not understand at the moment; I asked what she had in her arms; she said it was Dr. Coriell's little Mary; she said she had been at Israel Coriell's and they would not let her in; she said she had been there twenty minutes; I let her in and then recognized the prisoner; there was snow on the ground, the night was a little overcast; I asked when she came in what was the trouble; she said two men had been at Dr. Coriell's about an hour ago and that two men were there when she left; that those that came an hour ago asked for Dr. Coriell; that Mrs. Coriell told them that he had gone to Piscatawa; that two men came just before she left; she did not know whether they were the same men or not; that Mrs. Coriell opened the door to let them in; that when the men came last she (Bridget) was in the kitchen singing to little Mary; that Mrs. Coriell cried to her when she opened the door, "Run, Bridget, for the Doctor;" Mrs. Coriell had been lying on the lounge; I asked what the men were doing; she said she did not know, and said: "I don't know whether the house is on fire or not;" I asked her if Mrs. Coriell was frightened; she said she did not know, but guessed she was; I asked her in what part of the house Mrs. Coriell was; she said she was up stairs; I asked her if Mrs. Coriell had not been from the house also; she said she guessed not; I said I would dress and run up to Mrs. Coriell's and see her; when Bridget came in she had no head-dress or shoes on; she had on stockings; I went into my bedroom, and as soon as I was fully dressed told her to bring Dr. Coriell's child in; my wife was there in bed; I told Bridget that Mrs. Coriell would be greatly frightened to know that her child was out in its night-dress, and I would go and let her know it was safe; as soon as I struck a match she came into the bedroom, gave the child to my wife in bed, and sat down on a chair by the bedside; the lamp I lighted was on the bureau on Bridget's left hand; the first thing I noticed after lighting the lamp was a very large spot of blood on her skirt; it was about fourteen inches below her waist, on the left side as she was sitting down; the skirt looked rather fresh, except the bottom, which was muddy; it was a white, full skirt; the spot was from six to eight inches in diameter; it was oval; I noticed but one spot; it was very bright and the color was very even; I thought the girl had been wounded; it was fresh blood; she saw me look at it; I only looked at it for a moment; she looked down to see what I was looking at; she saw the blood, raised herself up, folded the skirt so that the spot was underneath her, and sat on it; I went up stairs for a carbine, and when I returned asked Bridget if she would go with me to the house; she said "I will go," after, getting outside the door, I told her I would go for Mr. Lowe's, my next neighbor, and get him to go with me; I ran there and rapped; in a few moments Mr. John Lowe, Sr., and his nephew John Lowe, Jr., came out; we all started for Dr. Coriell's house; Bridget started with us, but I did not observe her again for some time; on reaching Dr. Coriell's, I called out, "Mrs. Coriell, there are friends outside—don't be alarmed;" there was no response; the front door was locked; I went to the sitting-room door and found it unlocked; there was no light in the room; I called again and there was no response; none of us had any matches; I ran to Mr. Hillyer's and called for a light; in a moment he brought me a lighted kerosene lamp; I should judge the lamp was already lighted when I got there; I hurried back to Dr. Coriell's, entered the sitting-room and sat the lamp on the sideboard; there was a lounge in the room opposite the sideboard; the Messrs. Lowe followed me; I observed one chair that was tipped over in the sitting-room, and that there were a few feathers scattered on the carpet, and I noticed a little smoke coming from the crevice of the closed bedroom door; I called Mrs. Coriell once or twice; I told the men to cry "fire!" I opened the door; as I did so the smoke puffed out so as to fill the sitting-room; I closed the door immediately; water was brought, and I threw it into the room; I concluded that Mrs. Coriell was in there on the bed; I got on my hands and knees and crept toward the bed; after going four or five feet, I put my hands on the corpse on the floor; I drew her into the sitting-room; as I did so I saw that it was a murder, and I cried, "Mrs. Coriell, Mrs. Coriell!" I immediately recognized her; there was a great deal of blood about her neck and the upper part of her chest; the body was not cold; there was a film on her eyes; they were open; her limbs were pliable; the blood that had flowed from her nostrils and mouth seemed to be coagulating; her right cheek was so much swollen as to present a polished appearance; her hair was torn apparently in places from the scalp; blood and feathers were adhering to her hair; there were feathers on the carpet of the bedroom floor, which seemed to be covered with them, even up to the door; the elder Mr. Lowe and I took the body to Mr. Hillyer's; I did not notice any particular wounds; her dress was open at the top; I afterward went to Mr. Hillyer's, thinking Mrs. Coriell might have returned to consciousness; I felt of Mrs. Coriell's pulse, and then examined my watch; it was 12:45 o'clock; my watch was about right; up to this time little more than five minutes had elapsed from the time I first entered Dr. Coriell's house; I returned to Dr. Coriell's a third time and found the fire still raging; I threw water in the bedroom and the fire was extinguished; I first saw the blaze at this time at the south end of the bed, which was close to the wall in the northwest corner of the room; while I was in I heard the window looking on the back porch broken in and some one poured in water there; up to the moment I first went there the smoke had evidently been kept in that room; one end of the bedstead was burned and the bedding and crib were partly burned; the crib was at the foot of the bed; the bedding was covered with blood; it seemed that most of the blood from the deceased was on the bedding; this bedroom was about nine feet by fifteen or sixteen feet in dimension; there was very little blood where the body was found; the next morning I noticed three deep cuts across the inside of the right hand; the cords of the two smaller fingers were severed; the other cuts were clear to the bone; I noticed marks of blood in the sitting-room on the casing of the door to the bedroom, on the sitting-room side; it was two or two and a half feet from the floor, and seemed the mark of a wounded hand, with a gash across it, with the fingers pointing down; I noticed some marks of blood on the inside of the sitting-room door that opened on the piazza; it opens towards the kitchen inside; it was a door with a sash; the blood was in the middle of the door, just below the sash; there were two or three very light spots, as if something had brushed against the door in passing; the same morning I saw a piece of the side of a rush-bottomed chair, which was split off and was covered with blood and feathers; I saw also a chair, the top of which was broken off; in the bedroom I picked up among the feathers a small part of the brass top of the lamp; it was near the bed; there was a peculiar odor of blood and kerosene in the room; the body was in the dress shown me, (the dress previously exhibited was shown to the witness;) I saw marks of teeth on the corpse about 10 o'clock that day. They were on the right side of the face, and a little way in front and below the ear; there were four print-marks of peculiar arrangement; the impress was in a semi-circle; two of them were apparently regular, and the two others were pointing outward; when the body was carried out of the house Bridget stood on the walk; she was putting on her dress; about an hour after the discovery of the murder Dr. Coriell was sent for; soon after the fire was extinguished I went, with others, into the northeast room of the house, in the second story; there I saw a bureau partly upset; the two upper drawers were partly drawn out; as far as I discovered, the contents of the drawers were not disturbed; most of the rest of my time till morning was spent in sending dispatches concerning the two men who, as Bridget said, had committed the deed; at about 4 o'clock I had a short conversation with Bridget; I asked her if she did not wish to come to my house; I told her she might as well come to my house till provision was made for her; she said she might as well remain there as anywhere, as there were plenty of folks there; in another conversation shortly after I told her, to draw her out, that probably we would catch those men before night; she said, "No, you won't catch them;" I asked her how she knew; she said, "Oh, because;" that was all she replied; again I had conversation with her on the day of the inquest, when it was proposed to take the imprint of her teeth; some wax was prepared, and I told her to make an impression lightly with her teeth on the wax; she made an impression about three-fourths of an inch deep; she bit through the wax; I asked her again, two or three times, to make it lightly; I did not succeed in getting the impression we wanted; I had another conversation with her about 2 o'clock, in the presence of Mr. Morris, a detective; he showed me some cuts on Bridget's right hand; there were three or four slight cuts between the thumb and finger of the right hand, more on the inside than on the outside; they were a quarter to half an inch in length, evidently made by a sharp instrument; she said they came from pins in the clothes that she washed the day before, and also that she tore them on the wash-board; I told her that could not be because they were made smoothly; she replied that they were made as she had stated; the day following the inquest about eight A. M., I charged her with the murder; I told her she must have felt very badly when she saw Mrs. Coriell trying to defend herself; I told her it must have required a great struggle in her mind to induce her to conclude to kill Mrs. Coriell; I told her when she thought of Mrs. Coriell's kindness to her in her sickness—a woman whom everybody loved, and who had injured no one—and when she thought of her little child, she must have felt her heart failing her when she went for the knife to commit the deed; that when Mrs. Coriell struggled with her, she took the knife in her hand, and when she saw the blood gushing from her, her heart must have failed her, and when she saw that poor woman alone in the house struggling with her for her life, driven from room to room to her own bed, there with the knife and the chairs with which she pounded her, her heart must have failed her; and when she saw the poor woman on the bed and threw the lamp on the bed and fired it, it must have grieved her to think what she had done. Her reply with emphasis, (seeming enraged,) was: "And do you say that I did it?" and she repeated it, and raising her voice very high she said: "If you know that I did it then make your affidavit;" then she said she knew what we wanted; we wanted to hang her, or words to that effect. [A white skirt was shown to the witness.] This is similar to the skirt she wore the night of the murder, only more wrinkled now than when I first saw it; I saw a skirt in her room on the bed the morning after the murder at about 8 o'clock; it was a coarse skirt much worn, on which was a spot of blood, to which were attached three feathers, two of them smeared in the blood; when we lifted the skirt one of the feathers rolled off and the other two remained. [A skirt with much blood on it was exhibited and identified.] The bed looked as if it had been slept in several nights without being made up; I saw Dr. Coriell five minutes after he returned home.

Cross-examined—I knew Mrs. Coriell very well; I have seen Bridget previous to the murder about the yard, and at the pump; I never knew of her behaving in an immodest or improper manner; when she first came to my house that night my first impression of her general appearance, coming there in her night-clothes, was that she was insane; the child was awake when she brought it at night to my house; I did not notice that it manifested fear of Bridget; when I saw the spot of blood on her skirt after she came in I did not speak to her about it; I did not afterward observe any blood on the chair; I looked at it twice in order to ascertain; her hair was dressed when she came that night; I did not see any feathers on her; she had on a tight waist of dark color; I think she had sleeves; she had woollen socks on; I saw no blood on them; I saw no tracks of blood in the snow; the path was clear of snow; she made no objection to going to Dr. Coriell's with me and manifested no fear; at my house the child manifested repugnance to Bridget when the latter called it to her; I have advised Bridget that she had better tell the whole truth in the matter; I told her so two or three times; she replied that she had no confession to make except what she had already stated; I am a Methodist Episcopal clergyman; I never told her that she might as well confess to me as to a Catholic priest.

Mrs. Elvira Little, sworn: I am the wife of the preceding witness; I retired at about half past ten the night of the murder; I was awakened by a loud crying in the yard, followed by rapping at the door; I awoke my husband. The lady corroborated the evidence of her husband. She said that when the accused came to her house the night of the alarm she wore a dark calico waist, old and very much faded, very slightly fastened together in front—merely hooked together; the sleeves were unfastened at the wrist; her hair was disarranged and hung down; the child was in its night-dress and had on a flannel sack and a long flannel skirt; the child smelt strong of kerosene; she thought the child appeared strange, it was so motionless and quiet and had a peculiar expression in its eyes; it had a fixed stare; it did not cry; she asked Bridget what ailed it; she said it was "dreadful sleepy;" that it went to sleep in her arms at the door; the child did not go to sleep while with the witness for half an hour; slept a few minutes, then woke again; the witness repeated the statement of Bridget with regard to the coming of two men to Dr. Coriell's house, and continued: I asked her why Mrs. Coriell told her to run for the Doctor quickly; she said she did not know; when she passed the sitting-room door she saw Mrs. Coriell and the two men by the door; I asked her what they were doing; she said they were "just standing;" I asked her why she did not go to the nearest house; she said she was so frightened she did not know where she went; she said Mrs. Coriell's voice when she called to her was "dreadfully choked;" she said then she took up the babe and run; about this time Mr. Little went up to look for his carbine; he called down to ask me where the carbine was, and Bridget said, "They'll be gone long enough before you get there." On the following day I observed that the child's hair had been singed over one ear; at about two o'clock in the morning Bridget came to our house a second time; she had on a calico skirt and a loose sack; she took Mamie (the baby) and dressed it, wrapped up its night-clothes, took the child and started for the door; I asked her where she was going; she said she was going to take Mamie home; I said it was a bad place to take her; she said it might as well be in one place as another; I said I should not think she would want to go there herself; she said, "Why not? I might as well be in one place as another. There are plenty of folks there;" I got up and went toward her; the child stretched out its arms to me and I took it and said it could not go; Bridget twice again attempted to take the child, but I would not allow it; she sat down; she told me she had been sick, and she was afraid she had taken cold; she said she had come in her stocking feet; I told her I had often heard that when people were excited they did not take cold; she asked me if I believed it, with a very peculiar smile; I asked her again about the men coming to the house; she told me the same story as at first; I asked her if she had ever seen the men before; she said she had not; she said one of the men called her by name when they came first; she said Mrs. Coriell had been very nervous all the evening; she said she was afraid something dreadful was going to happen to her; Mrs. Coriell said she did not know when she had ever been afraid before that night; that Mrs. Coriell had said she was afraid to go to bed; Bridget said Mrs. Coriell told her that she would sit up with her that night and finish the skirt of a new dress that Bridget was making for herself; she (Mrs. Coriell) would help her finish the waist next day, because she was afraid to be alone; Bridget said Mrs. Coriell was lying on the lounge when the men came to the sitting-room door; I did not call her attention to the fact that she had told me before that the door between the sitting-room and kitchen was closed; when Bridget first came to my house she seemed very cool; I made up my mind that she had been frightened by a call for the Doctor, and that Mrs. Coriell was home asleep and knew nothing of it; the second time she came back she said she would now finish "taking Mamie to Boston," in which she had been interrupted when the rogues came; then she said, "Oh how loud Mamie did scream!" Soon after Dr. Coriell came she left our house and came back about daybreak; at breakfast time I asked her to have some breakfast; she refused to eat; there were some men in the room talking together; they went into another room and she changed her seat and said as soon as they closed the door she would say something; she did not want them to hear; then she said if I do know who those men are and if I tell, what will they do to me; I said if she did not do anything they would do nothing to her; that she ought to tell all, she said she knew what they would do to her; she then went into the back part of the room and wept very hard for some time; some former servants of the Doctor came into the room and spoke of Mrs. Coriell's goodness and kindness, and wept very much; Bridget wept very hard too; then I went to the Doctor's house, and when I came back Bridget was much changed and seemed very defiant; one of the servants, Ellen Doyle, said Mrs. Coriell was the only true friend she ever had; she said she wished she knew who had killed her; she asked Bridget if she had ever seen the men before; Bridget had her face in her hands and made no reply.

Cross-examined—I did not visit Mrs. Coriell in her lifetime; I saw Bridget once before the murder at my house; I saw nothing out of the way about her then; I asked Bridget when she first came to my house whether Mrs. Coriell was frightened; she said she supposed so.

Cyrus Lowe, sworn: On the night of Feb. 5, I passed Dr. Coriell's house about half past eleven o'clock, going toward the depot; I noticed nothing unusual then; I saw the accused at the Doctor's house from two to half past two o'clock that night; I saw her going in and out of the sitting-room and kitchen; there was a fire in the stove in the sitting-room; I saw her soon after standing alone between the mill-race and Mr. Coriell's store in the road; I asked her what she wanted; she said something I did not understand, and I passed on.

Cross-examined—I have often seen Bridget, and never saw her conduct herself otherwise than quietly.

John H. Lowe, of Newmarket, being sworn, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Little.

John J. Lowe testified to the same effect, and added that he saw a knife taken from the outhouse by a colored man named Gale; he could not say that it was the same knife now exhibited in Court.

Harriet Hillyer, sworn: I am the wife of Isaac T. Hillyer, and reside at Newmarket; our house is the next one to Dr. Coriell's; my bedroom is on the side facing Dr. Coriell's house; I was awakened on the night of the murder at about 12 o'clock, I should think, by a loud noise; the first that I heard after I awoke was a pounding noise, and a baby crying, as I supposed; I arose and lighted a lamp and turned it down very low, and raised one side of the window-curtain; I looked out and saw a light in the sitting-room door at Dr. Coriell's house; that door was about opposite my window; I saw something like shadows passing between me and the light as if persons were moving in the sitting-room; I saw nothing to alarm me and left the light turned down and returned to bed; at first I did not think the pounding was in the Doctor's house; first I thought it was horses in the stable, and then I perceived it was in the Doctor's house; after I went to bed I heard crying, as of a child; I became so frightened that I could not speak; I aroused my husband as soon as I was able to; some few minutes elapsed before I could do so; I heard a voice plainly saying, "Oh! my poor baby," but could not tell whose voice it was; this was after I got in bed; that is what frightened me; this voice came from the direction of the Doctor's; my husband got up and staid by me a moment or two; I told him that I thought there was murder being committed at the Doctor's; (ruled out;) the tones were those of distress; my husband looked out of the window; Mr. Little came to our door and asked for a light, probably ten minutes after I heard this voice; after I heard that voice it was about five minutes before I could awaken my husband; I was home when the body was brought in my house. The body was taken in my bedroom and laid on the bed.

Cross-examined—The light in Dr. Coriell's room was a bright light; the blinds were closed; the sitting-room door was open; I saw two or three shadows pass the door but I saw no persons; they seemed to be moving: they were moving at the same time; I looked out of the window but a moment; could not tell whether they were the shadows of men or of women or whether they were those of Mrs. Coriell and Bridget; the pounding was as of blows in quick succession; I heard no cries till after the pounding; the cry I heard next was like that of a child; this was right away after the pounding.

The Court at 6 P. M. adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Provisional Legislature of Arkansas—Protest of the Members Against Gen. Ord's Order.

The following is a copy of a protest which is being circulated for signatures of members of the Arkansas General Assembly:

PROTEST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ARKANSAS.

Whereas, E. O. C. ORD, Brevet Major-General Commanding, &c., did, on the 15th day of April, 1867, direct ISAAC MURPHY, as Governor of the State of Arkansas, to notify and inform the members of the "Provisional Legislature" of said State that their reconvening is incompatible with the recent act of Congress called the "Reconstruction Act," and that they will not reassemble; *and whereas*, ISAAC MURPHY, as such Governor, did, on the 25th day of April, 1867, publish an order whereby it was ordered, among other things, that such Legislature was dissolved. Now, while we, the undersigned members of such Legislature, will obey the order of Gen. ORD, and will not attempt to meet again as a Legislature, yet we respectfully, but earnestly, protest against any legal right or power in Gen. ORD to prevent the meeting of such Legislature, and that his order to that effect we claim to be unconstitutional and illegal; as also do we claim the order of ISAAC MURPHY, based on the request or direction of Gen. ORD as aforesaid. We claim and insist such Legislature was and is, in no sense "provisional," but the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, created and elected according to the forms of law and the Constitution, and as such had a right to meet when it did, and has the right still to meet at the time to which it adjourned, in July next.

And we respectfully request Gen. ORD to file this with the papers of his office, to be preserved among them by the proper Department of the Government.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Tuesday, May 21.

In the State Constitutional Convention to-day, a minority report was submitted from the Committee on Declaration of Rights, which substitutes for the clause in Article 36, which provides for negro testimony in the Courts of this State, the words: "Nor shall any person be deemed incompetent as a witness or juror, on account of his religious belief, profession or practice." The report was ordered to be printed.

The Mobile Riot—A Court of Inquiry Ordered.

MOBILE, Tuesday, May 21.

A Court of Inquiry is ordered to convene here to investigate the disturbance on the 14th inst.

Col. SHEPHARD issues an order this evening retaining all the present policemen. The City Government will not be disturbed. The military only takes cognizance of particular cases.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

American Musical Instruments on Exhibition—Ocean Signals.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

The musical instruments exhibited by the United States are few in number, but strong in attractiveness. There are nine houses represented. The show is meagre in everything save pianos and wind instruments. Of the former there are three exhibitors; of the latter also three. The Schreiber Cornet Manufacturing Company have a conspicuous and handsome case for their instruments; but they have forgotten to send a representative, and hence their work is as little known to-day as it was in mid-ocean, when packed comfortably in its cases. Several of the instruments have been injured in the hasty process of uncasing. Nevertheless the beauty of the workmanship attracts the attention of the *connoisseur*, and on one or two occasions the case has been opened, and the jury has hastily done its duty. Very hastily; for it is a fact that when the Imperial Jury made its rounds, a large number of packages in every department were unopened. The functions of this much-dreaded body are not accurately known. Inasmuch as the numbers composing it completed their survey before the building was in readiness or the exhibitors prepared, it stands to reason that their report will be very superficial. It can serve only as a basis for more careful and thorough examination. This, I believe, is the intention. There are two other exhibitors of wind instruments, but I have not yet discovered their whereabouts.

Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN, of New-York, have sent a beautiful collection of cabinet organs. The workmanship of the cases compares favorably with the best specimens of the kind in the French department, and the designs are light, rich and elegant. It is only of late years that the cabinet organ has taken a legitimate place in the ever-extending family of musical instruments. In its old form it was a coarse provocation to psalm-singing; a loud inducement to howl in short or long metre. The grossness and inequality of its scale sufficed to cover up every defect of the performer, even the custom of singing through the nose, which is yet prevalent in certain pious and occidental districts. Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN were among the first to seriously consider the possibility of changing a toy into an instrument of music. Under their hands the various registers have been equalized, and the whole character of the instrument is thereby rendered homogeneous. The quality of the tone is clear and vocal, and the contrivances for blending it in many forms are ingenious without being complicated. In Europe they still adhere to the rough, loud tone, which with us has been totally superseded. Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN have, therefore, to struggle against a prejudice, or rather a predilection. Some of the most eminent organists in Paris have already declared in their favor, and I hope that the jury may do the same. They are alone in the honor of fighting the rest of the world, and it would be pleasant to record that victory had perched upon their banners.

Somebody exhibits a collection of accordeons, and will, in all probability, regret his temerity. They are the Picts and Scots of the harmonium or cabinet-organ family, and commit awful devastation in every auricular region. It is a terrible fact that in the present day a weapon so cruel and unnecessary should yet be in common use. Go where you will there are accordeons, some of them worked with a treddle like a sewing-machine, others that are played upon like a piano, and all displaying a vain but careful and pretty skill of construction. I am told that to hear the accordeon to advantage, it is best to let the performer proceed to the middle of a sheet of water. The wavy zephyr wafts his dulcet strains to the shore, and mellifluously awakens the spirit of love, &c. I would recommend Lake Michigan for the experiment. Let the creature with the bellows proceed to the centre, and waft himself back again, the listener taking another direction.

The pianos exhibited are from the houses of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS and Messrs. LINDEMANN & SONS—in all about a dozen instruments. It is no exaggeration to say that they have commanded more attention, and excited more surprise than any other article or section of our department. I need scarcely remind you that every nation exhibits pianos. The love of music happily keeps pace with the strides of civilization, and what was formerly regarded as a mere accomplishment is now justly esteemed as the source of the simplest, purest and most desirable pleasure—the more desirable, inasmuch as it is within the reach of all who have a home, and is mainly enjoyed there. From every centre of the continent, from the far-off towns of Russia, there are pianos; many of them good, many of them bad, but all bearing witness to the growing esteem in which the instrument and its mission are held. The progress of the piano trade in America is one of the most extraordinary facts of the times. It is difficult to ascertain with accuracy, and it would be uninteresting to state its extent, but it is certainly no bombast to say that it is far larger than in any two countries of Europe. And it is readily explained why it should be so. Our mode of life requires that we should have a large parlor, and a large parlor would be unfurnished without a piano. Nor does it rest here. A house in which this pleasant companion is provided, may in addition have three or four boarders of a musical turn, who will have as many pianos in their rooms—a degree of extravagance which could not be regarded with equanimity by any landlady in Europe, where the instrument is still rather saintly in its character. To play upon a bad piano is a privilege; to approach a good one is a ceremony, and it ought to be, for the good ones are scarce. At the risk of being detected in the ungracious act of flapping the national wing, and elevating the chanticleerian voice, I will say that more good pianos may be heard in a single American street of Boston and New-York than can be heard in any *salon* of Europe. The European pianos, be it remembered, are cheap. I have seen articles of furniture with strings and a keyboard that could be purchased for $100. Of these it would be unnecessary to speak if they did not still represent the plan of construction yet pursued, and pursued only because it is cheap. No such consideration has restrained the energies of American pianoforte-makers. They make the largest number of pianos in the world, and the best. The competition is enormous, and success is achieved only by those who discover improvements. There is no such thing as respect for a name in America. It is the ring of the metal, not the paltry stamp on its surface that determines its genuineness. Hence the strife is incessant, and always for the benefit of the public. No man is satisfied with what has been done; he tries to do more. One-half the pianos sold in Europe to-day are constructed on precisely the same plan as those sold fifty years ago.

Messrs. LINDEMANN & SONS exhibit an instrument called the cycloid. It stands on three legs, and is of the shape indicated by the name. It is entitled to such credit as the grace of this form may suggest to the eye. Musically, the tone is pleasant, but thin. There are better instruments of the same construction in the Norwegian department. Messrs. LINDEMANN's instrument occupies the neutral ground between the land of the Steinway's and the home of the Chickering's—a flimsy frontier that every one invades with impunity. The two great houses tower above everything. The smoke of the contest can be seen from afar, and the air is filled with the sound of the blows of the warriors who smite in the name of music. In the morning Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS have a few first-class artists to play upon their instruments; in the afternoon Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS have a few first-class artists to play upon *their* instruments. In the interval between ending at 2 o'clock and beginning at 3 o'clock—necessarily brief—the representative of Messrs. LINDMANN & SONS may be seen marching bravely up to the scratch bearing a flag of truce, which every one respects by not heeding. It was my lot to be present at the London Exposition of 1862, and to record the sensation which was created by the pianos of Messrs. STEINWAY on that occasion and in that vast collection. They were kept in operation from morning till night. Every piano-maker and every pianist in the country examined them with interest and profit. I say with profit, because I notice that many of their improvements—new then, but since entirely superseded by other inventions—have been adopted by European makers. To resume: Whenever these pianos were found to be closed, the lock was pried open with umbrellas, canes, and even with instruments brought for the purpose. I have no doubt that on these burglarious occasions the interior of the instrument was whipped out in a moment and examined with the greatest care. The annoyance was great, but in the end Messrs. STEINWAY met with their reward. They received the first prize, and an indorsement which in point of strength and perspicacity left nothing to be desired. On the present occasion the CHICKERINGS, as well as the STEINWAYS, exhibit, and the battery in consequence is heavier. What may be the result no one can say; but it needs no augur to prophecy that America will come out victorious. How little I am led away by national vanity in anticipating a triumph, may be ascertained from the circumstance that three of the principal pianoforte makers of Paris have withdrawn from competition, solely and avowedly because they could not expect anything save defeat with the odds against them so heavily. It is a little strange that they should be permitted to withdraw. In a social point of view, it is not considered manly to throw up your hand in dudgeon when you find that the cards are not quite what you want. But there are many strange things that are permitted to French exhibitors. On no account must the Imperial Bee of France be disturbed by the pertinacious buzzing and superior industry and skill of any other bee. Every day I hear of withdrawals from competition. There may be hidden dignity in the expression, but to ordinary ears it sounds very much like a cry of distress. To return to the subject: Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS have four pianos on exhibition; Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS five, and a sixth in the American Restaurant. I do not propose on the present occasion to describe the relative merits of these two great houses. But as a matter of record, it is certainly proper to say that STEINWAY & SONS seem to be sweeping everything before them. Their instruments contain many novelties of construction, and these, from their successful application, naturally attract attention. It is almost impossible to take up a French paper without finding—if it have any pretension to art—an article on the subject of these extraordinary instruments. The entire Press resounds with their praise. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, who produce a different tone, and one which many prefer, have also hosts of friends. Between the two houses there is a healthful rivalry, and it finds expression, as I have indicated, in a series of musical entertainments of sufficient importance to make the American section one of the most agreeable in the Exposition.

And so I have reached the end of the musical department—a department of which every American may well feel proud. May it meet with due reward, as it has already been greeted with kindly recognition. Is there nothing else that can be brought in line and ranged under the happy standard of St. Cecilia? Yes; if St. Cecilia can stand it, I will mention a trumpet, that is to say, DABOLL's trumpet; in fact, DABOLL's fog trumpet; or, in other words, and more succinctly, the trumpet which can be enjoyed off Cape Clear on any foggy morning, where the land is only fourteen miles distant. For my own part, I heard it but a moment, yet methinks I hear it now, with a crowd of people round it astonished at the row. It is placed in the annexe, where also may be found a beautiful display of agricultural implements, a large collection of sewing-machines, and a superb locomotive from the Paterson works. Mr. DABOLL is a mild-mannered gentleman, with a pleasant smile and a habit of whistling a plaintive melody. His fog trumpet does not present an alarming appearance; on the contrary, it is well mannered, like its inventor. It is, in fact, nothing but a small Ericsson engine with a queer looking horn growing out of the end. When Mr. DABOLL lights his fire, and he seems to do it from motives of human kindliness, a number of the uninitiated gather around him. Those who are familiar with the result rush frantically from the building and bury their heads in sand. Presently he turns a screw, and a sound like bottled thunder or linked earthquake issues from the bell of the trumpet and continues at regular intervals, twisting itself round in the operation so as to reach every hole and corner. The proprietor does not recoil, but smilingly surveys the general consternation. No one thinks of quarreling with him, for if they did he would play all day and life would be a burden. Occasionally, however, a deputation awaits upon him, and requests, with all humility, that he will not play more often than is necessary. There is another fog-trumpet in the building, but it is a penny-whistle to that of Mr. DABOLL's. Still it is the occasion of some uneasiness in the public mind. What would be the result if an insane and fratricidal war should break out between the twain? Families would be desolated, the edifice in which the struggle must occur would be razed to the ground, and a revolution itself might sweep all the pleasures and profits of Paris life. Let us hope that the evil may be averted. If I were the Emperor NAPOLEON I would give Mr. DABOLL the largest prize-medal and send him home at once. As it is, he proposes to buy a few trumpets, and England, I am informed, intends doing the same. These sops may keep the inventor quiet.

There are two other contrivances for staving off the dangers of the deep; an arrangement for detaching boats from their tackling, and another for ascertaining the burden of vessels, and thereby discovering any accidental leakage. Loss of life is of frequent occurrence at sea in consequence of the difficulty which is experienced under the prevailing system of loosing the boats from their tackling. It requires the simultaneous action of several men under circumstances that are always unfavorable to obtaining it. The slightest divergence or delay results in the capsizing of the boat. The apparatus of BROWN & LEVEL obviates this. It is simple, and can be adapted to boats without change of rig. A few words will suffice to describe the powers of the new tackle. We will suppose that a boat filled with passengers is dangling by the side of the ship; the boatswain is in his place, and when everything is ready he pulls a spring ready to his hand and instantly the boat is detached. It is of no consequence at what speed the steamer or vessel is going, the boat descends squarely into the water. The invention has been adopted by the United States Government, after experiments which fully prove its practicability. The other contrivance is called an "Ocean Scale"—a singularly obscure and confusing title. It is a float, working in a tube, and marking on a scale, placed on deck, the displacement of water which occurs by lightening or increasing the cargo. Thus when the vessel is quite empty the index is at zero. It rises naturally with each pound that is put on board, and in this point of view tells quickly and precisely the tonnage of the cargo. If a leak occurs in any part of the vessel, the weight of water causes an immediate rise, and the Captain, who naturally expects to see the indicator fall as the vessel proceeds on its voyage and becomes lighter, is warned of the new danger. May each and all of these inventions serve the purpose for which they are intended. Old Ocean has had his own way long enough.

C. B. S.

DIARY OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

An Officially Certified Copy.

By direction of President JOHNSON the following documents have just been published:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1867.

[Copy.] The Secretary of War will please furnish the President with a certified copy of the "Diary" found upon the body of J. WILKES BOOTH, together with a succinct statement of all the facts connected with its capture and its possession by the War Department.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the entries contained in the memorandum-book found on the person of J. WILKES BOOTH at the time of his capture, certified by Gen. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General, who has possession of the book, together with his report in relation thereto. The memorandum-book was first seen by me about the 26th day of April, 1865, shortly after BOOTH's capture, and a few hours before his remains reached Washington. It was brought to my house by Provost-Marshal BAKER and another person, who was, I think, Lieut.-Col. CONGER. The book was then examined by me in presence of Gen. ECKERT, Assistant Secretary of War, and was found to contain only the entries certified by Gen. HOLT, also some photographs of females. Immediately preceding the entries some pages appeared to have been cut out, but there was nothing indicating what had been written thereon, or whether anything had been written, nor when or by whom they had been cut out. Immediately after careful examination of the book and its contents, it was placed in the hands of Gen. ECKERT in the same condition as when I first saw it, to be delivered to the Judge Advocate-General, in whose possession after its delivery to him by Gen. ECKERT, I am informed and believe, it has continued until the present time. The last time I saw the book was some time last Winter. It was then before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and was in all respects in exactly the same condition as when I saw it first, without any change or alteration, so far as I could discover, in its contents.

Gen. ECKERT reported to me that upon receiving the memorandum-book from me he sealed it up and locked it up in his safe, and it continued in his possession until he delivered it to the Judge Advocate-General, and that it was then in the same condition as when it was brought to my house by BAKER.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
To the President.

The following is a copy of the writing, which was in pencil, found in the diary taken from the body of J. WILKES BOOTH:

[Official copy.] J. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General.

"*Ti Amo*," April 13, 14, Friday, the Ides.—Until to-day nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we had worked to capture. But our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done. But its failure was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart.

I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends, and was stopped, but pushed in. A Colonel was at his side, I shouted "*Sic Semper*" before I fired; in jumping broke my leg. I passed all his pickets, rode sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment.

The country is not, April, 1865, what it is was. This forced union is not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me; I have no desire to outlive my country. This night, "Before the deed," I wrote a long article, and left it for one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in which I fully set forth our reasons for our proceedings. He, or the Government—

FRIDAY, 21st.—After being hunted like a dog, through swamps and woods, and last night being chased by gunboats till I was forced to return, wet, cold and starving, with every man's hand against me, I am here in despair; and why? For doing what BRUTUS was honored for, what made TELL a hero; and yet I, for striking down a greater tyrant than they ever knew, am looked upon as a common cut-throat. My action was purer than either of theirs. One hoped to be great. The other had not only his country's, but his own wrongs to avenge. I hoped for no gain. I knew no private wrong. I struck for my country, and that alone—a country that groaned beneath this tyranny, and prayed for this end, and yet now behold the cold hand they extend to me! God cannot pardon me if I have done wrong. Yet I cannot see my wrong except in serving a degenerate people. The little, the very little I leave behind to clear my name the Government will not allow to be printed—so ends all. For my country I have given up all that makes life sweet and holy, brought misery upon my family, and am sure there is no pardon in the Heaven for me, since man condemns me so. I have only heard of what has been done, except what I did myself, and it fills me with horror. God, try and forgive me, and bless my mother. To-night I will once more try the river with the intent to cross, though I have a greater desire and almost a mind to return to Washington, and, in a measure, clear my name, which I feel I can do. I do not repent the blow I struck; I may before my God, but not to man. I think I have done well, though I am abandoned with the curse of Cain upon me, when, if the world knew my heart, that one blow would make me great, though I did desire no greatness. To-night I try to escape these bloodhounds once more. Who can read his fate? God's will be done. I have too great a soul to die like a criminal. Oh, may He spare me that, and let me die bravely! I bless the entire world; have never hated or wronged any one. This last was not a wrong, unless God deems it so, and it's with Him to damn or bless me. And for this brave boy with me, who often prays, yes, before and since, with a true and sincere heart—was it crime in him? If so, why can he pray the same? I do not wish to shed a drop of blood, but I must fight the course. 'Tis all that's left me.

Upon a piece of paper found in the diary, and supposed to have been torn from it, is written the following:

"MY DEAR—[piece torn out] forgive me, but I have some little pride. I cannot blame you for want of hospitality. You know your own affairs. I was sick, tired, with a broken limb, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a plight. However, you were kind enough to give me something to eat, for which I not only thank you, but on account of the rebuke and manner in which to—[piece torn out.] It is not the substance, but the way in which kindness is extended that makes me happy in the acceptance thereof. The sauce to meat is ceremony; meeting were bare without it. Be kind enough to accept the inclosed five dollars—although hard to spare for what we have received. Most respectfully, your obedient servant."

Report of the Judge Advocate General, Bureau of Military Justice, May 14, 1867.—Respectfully returned, with the copy asked for. The "diary" purports to be one for 1864, and the leaves cut or torn from it probably contained entries of that year, and were thus destroyed by BOOTH himself. It is absolutely certain that the diary is in all respects as it was when it came into my hands, and Col. CONGER, who was prominent in the pursuit and capture of BOOTH, after having carefully examined it in my presence on yesterday, declared its condition to be now precisely the same as when he took it from BOOTH's body after he had been shot, the writing in it being the same, and all which it then contained.

CONGER was examined before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to-day.

(Signed,) J. HOLT, Judge Advocate General.
F. F.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch*, of the 18th, tells the following: "A fisherman reports that yesterday he saw a large gull dive down into the bay to catch a small herring swimming near the surface of the water. At the same instant a catfish was coming up from the bottom, with his large mouth wide open, to catch a little fresh air. The herring got out of the way just in time to be missed by the gull, who dove headlong down the catfish's throat. Catfish and gull went to the bottom very rapidly."

The Providence *Journal* tells of a specimen of the finny tribe, in formation somewhat similar to a skate, which was caught in a seine at Seaconet Point. It has a head like a monkey with prominent features, two legs projecting from the dorsal fin and terminating in cat-like claws, a long pointed tail covered with bristling armor like an alligator's, fins like a flat fish, but four inches wide, gills on its breast, and food pipe passing down the back of its neck.

A young man in Allegheny, Pa., who was robbed recently of his watch, chain and a locket containing the portrait of a young lady, has received by express from Philadelphia the locket and a note saying that the picture was returned, as it was probably that of a dear friend. The watch, the writer said, was not worth "shucks," and he threw it away. He kept the chain.

Railroad men in California have decided to cover the cuts in the mountains to prevent their being filled up with snow in Winter. According to the design adopted the roofing will have a double support of stout timbers at the eaves and half-way between the eaves and the peaked top, so as to be strong enough to sustain the weight of many tons of snow.

Mr. DANIEL GARNER, residing in Lancaster, Ill., having lost several head of sheep, went wolf hunting, and soon found a burrowing place, wherein were seven as fat and sleek wolf pups as eyes ever beheld. These he slew on the spot, and taking the ears to Lancaster and duly filing the sworn proof, was handed bounty vouchers amounting to $126.

The journeymen employed in one of the largest shoe manufactories in New-Brunswick, N. J., struck last week for an advance of four cents on each pair of shoes manufactured. A meeting of the craft has been held, a Union formed, and a scale of prices adopted.

A man in Buffalo has been sent to the work-house for fifty days for whipping his wife as she lay in bed, and then pulling her out and otherwise maltreating her in a fit of jealousy, because she had accepted an orange from some one.

The United States District Court of Iowa has decided adversely to the liquor sellers in that State, who claimed that because the United States Internal Revenue Law provides for liquor licenses, the State Prohibitory Liquor Law is of no effect.

A lad of 16 years went to Saginaw, Mich., from Cleveland with $3,000 of his father's money, but without his father's consent, bought a tugboat and was going into the towing business when his career was cut short by the arrival of the police.

The Forester Club, of Buffalo, has procured a silver medal to be presented to the American manufacturer of the best breech-loading shotgun. The medal is to be presented at the Sportsmen's Annual Convention at Le Roy the present week.

The General Baggage Agents' Association of the United States met in Chicago last week. It was voted to charge extra for baggage exceeding $200 in value, the amount to be 10 cents per 100 miles on every $100 of valuation.

By the burning of two stables, the property of ABRAM WARWICK, about five miles from Richmond, Va., on the night of the 16th inst., sixteen horses including two fine stallions and several valuable mares, were burned to death.

A little girl fell from a second-story window in Washington on Saturday evening, striking on the pavement, and fracturing her skull. Medical aid was called in, the skull trepanned, and she is doing well.

The Black Hills, situated in the southwestern portion of Dakotah Territory, are attracting considerable attention on account of the supposed existence there of gold in large quantities.

Two hop merchants of Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., have been visiting St. Louis for the purpose of ascertaining the hop growing capabilities of Missouri.

The Philadelphia Female Medical College has changed its name to Women's Medical College. The College was incorporated by the Pennsylvania Legislature on March 11, 1850.

The Mayor's Court in Shepardstown, W. Va., was unceremoniously adjourned on Thursday last by an individual mounting a bench and brandishing a pistol in a threatening manner.

The constitutionality of an act passed by the Illinois Legislature, "to define and punish the crime commonly called the confidence game," is to be tested in the Courts.

A young lady in Fredericksburgh, Va., had her eyes seriously affected a few evenings since by watching too intently the vivid flashes of lightning.

The removal of Oglethorpe University from Midway, Ga., to some other portion of the State is agitated, and Atlanta and Macon are bidding for it.

Immigrants, mostly from New-England and New-York, are pouring into Florida, which, it is said, is filling up faster than any other Southern State.

The Convention of the Christian Associations of the United States and Canadas will meet the present year at Montreal on the 19th of June.

A hogshead of leaf tobacco, raised in Ballard County, Ky., was sold in Covington a few days since, at $166 per 100 pounds.

A National Convention of Good Templars will be held in Detroit, Mich., commencing the last week in the present month.

Highway robbers are at their work again in the vicinity of Detroit, Mich. They use firearms freely.

Farms, in some portions of Texas, yield from 150 to 300 bushels of sweet potatoes, of excellent quality, to the acre.

A little boy in Wytheville, Va., a few days since, while running with an open knife in his hand, slipped and fell, and the knife pierced his heart.

Maine papers complain that there is an increasing list of applications for divorce in the Courts of that State, and that nearly all of them are granted.

A man in Smyrna, Del., has sold his strawberry crop, four acres, for $4,000, the purchaser to do the picking.

The students of Genesee College have adopted blue and orange as their colors.

Baltimore proposes to erect a hotel that will not be surpassed by any other on the continent.

Confederate money was paid for the last negro slave publicly sold in Shelbyville, Tenn.

Columbus, Ohio, is to have a season of opera by STRAKOSCH's troupe.

There is much sickness in Galveston, Texas, at present.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Last week upon Point au Pellee Island, died an aged Indian named FISHER, one of the Hurons who played a somewhat conspicuous part in the war of 1812, then fighting on the side of the British. He was at the time of his death over 70 years of age, but straight as an arrow, and retaining much of his youthful power. He made his home on the island, but often visited Windsor, and was widely known all through Western Canada.

Gen. SAMUEL G. HATHAWAY, one of the pioneers of Central New-York, died at his home in Solon, Cortland County, on the 2d inst., at the advanced age of 87 years. During fifty years of active life he filled every public office, from Commissioner of Highways to Member of Congress, passing several intermediate years of great political importance in the State Assembly and Senate.

A man in Fort Wayne, Ohio, told the canvasser for a directory that, although he was not then Mayor, he probably would be when the book was printed. The election came, and then the directory. The latter says he is Mayor, but the record of votes does not.

Hon. HENRY C. DEMING delivered an eloquent lecture in Manchester, Conn., on Friday evening, on the passage of the forts below New-Orleans by Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet.

Rev. WILLIAM C. WINSLOW, of New-York, has assumed the Rectorship of St. George's Episcopal Church of Lee, Mass.

Gen. HARNEY was at Houston May 11, *en route* to San Antonio.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Saturday, the 25th inst.

SUPREME COURT—OYER AND TERMINER AND CIRCUIT—PART I.

Part I.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Kane case on civil calendar will not be called until the further order of the Court.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
132—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.	1562—Godard vs. Cunard.
130—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, exec'x, &c.	460—Broadwell vs. Hynes.
574—Loomis vs. Knight.	1062—Fills, ex., &c. vs. Jones.
356—Hartley vs. James et al.	300—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.	556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
610—Graniss, assignee, &c., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1684—Russ, by his guardian, &c. vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
536—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1347—Pugh vs. Wright et al.
1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.	1068—Brown vs. Freche.
798—Drew vs. Dam.	1342—Lee vs. Clinton.
922—Pettigrew vs. Treadwell et al.	956—Peck and ano. vs. Bailey and ano.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Welles, J., in the New Marble Building.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
8—Staples vs. Dunning.	16—Tappen vs. Power.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
195—Kelly vs. Cushing.	216—Ferris vs. Van Valkenburgh.
131—Work vs. Ellis.	219—Treadwell vs. Sackett.
132—Same vs. Same.	183—Nicoll vs. Nicoll.
156—Belden vs. Arnoux.	69—Campbell vs. Blake.
196—Slade vs. Slade.	192—Johnson vs. Altmayer.
201—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Howland.	206—Ayrault vs. Murphy.
129—Coggill vs. McAloney.	220—Hojer vs. Mackay.
210—Van Nostrand vs. Reader.	187—Newhall vs. Decker.
190—Holmes vs. Mead.	188—Muller vs. The Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Wilder Salamander Safe Co. vs. Quirk.	52—Mathews vs. Hubbard.
44—Beel vs. Whitmore.	57—Wade vs. Gilman.

The call commences at No. 65, Schmidt vs. Autenried.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1193—Amsink et al. vs. Foster.	3169—McKinley vs. The Am Exchange Bank.
2919—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	2325—Lockwood vs. Callin.
3241—Brown vs. Richardson et al.	3111—Irvine as ext'x vs. Spring et al.
3227—Brod vs. Darman, impleaded.	3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2615—Brillas vs. Atlantic Mail SS. Co.	2923—Moses vs. Banker et al.
3109—McCoy vs. Abraham.	3157—Moore vs. Herman.
3165—Winsheimer, Admin., vs. The Normal Petroleum Co. of N. Y.	211—Shephard vs. Heineken et al.
	1305—Fabbre vs. Eisner.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2656—Mosow vs. Walker.	1428—Fogerty vs. Andenreid.
2752—Witcop, an infant, vs. Lawrence.	3036—Walsh vs. Collins.
3222—Whitbeck vs. Hayward.	3084—Lang vs. Hulle.
2994—Shafer vs. Guest.	3238—Rauch vs. Lyons.
3308—Krachen vs. Olmsted.	3122—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack.
3114—Steinberger et al vs. Fitzgerald et al.	3242—Bentley vs. Shoemaker.
3214—Biattin vs. Third-avenue Railroad.	1540—Connor vs. Williams.
	3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
534—Dougherty, &c., vs. Bleecker-St. & F. F. R. R. Co.	533—Bragge vs. Cobb.
595—Dart vs. Walker.	607—Cumming vs. Wincaell.
484—Lewenthal vs. Kraus.	356—McNiel vs. Rogers.
634—Drew vs. Drew.	621—Laoder vs. Kilty.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith.	652—Lord vs. Bunn.
717—The Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Burrows, &c.	694—Sinclair vs. Allaire.
675—Leggett vs. Giles.	647—Bird vs. Pond.
	646—Burden vs. Hawks.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
495—Berky vs. German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.	722—McDonald, &c., vs. Francis.
1242—Simpson vs Sexton.	608—Wilford vs. Murphy, &c.
289—Compagnie General Transatlantique vs. Waetjen.	778—Hart vs. Hart, &c.
696—Sinclair, &c., vs. Allaire.	295—Drachman vs. Cort.
186—Bonninger vs Kutruff.	702—Cardin vs. Eaton.
663—Wehle vs. Sands.	664—Filmer vs. Taylor.
	386—Underwood vs. Gray.
	409—Henry vs. Sharp.
	630—Snowden vs. King.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
111—Gabriel vs. Gros.	155—Hallett vs. Fields.
142—Harmon vs. Beck.	156—Weiner vs. Goetting.
148—Archer vs. Haviland.	157—Bolte vs. Cohn.
—Wolf vs. Schreinberg.	158—Matin vs. Lynch.
—Munch vs. Same.	159—Schmidt vs. Salem.
—Olsen vs. Same.	160—Rawson vs. Floyd.
—Penney vs. Same.	161—Smith vs. Donadi.
131—McMahon vs. Hartt.	162—White vs. McGonegal.
132—McBarrity vs. Hartt.	163—Conner vs. Richert.
133—Donovan vs. Hartt.	165—Chesebrough vs. Ware.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Notes of issue for the June General, Special and Trial Terms of this Court must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 25th inst.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—INSTANCE—WHERE PROCEEDINGS ARE PROSECUTED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE COURT, WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN ON THE OTHER, THE CAUSE WILL BE REMANDED—TRADE PERMITS.

The United States, appellants, vs. *Weed & Blydenburgh, claimants, &c.*—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court: On the 15th of April, 1864, the steamer *A. G. Brown* was boarded in the Atchafalaya River, while on her way to Brashear City, by the United States gunboat *Wyanza*, Capt. Washburne, and after some investigation the cargo of the *Brown* was pronounced prize of war. She followed the gunboat into Brashear City, her cargo was landed there, and put on the railroad which connects that place with New-Orleans, and sent to the latter city in charge of a person calling himself a prize-master. No attempt was made to detain the *A. G. Brown*. About a week afterward she landed at Brashear City, on her return from another expedition, and as soon as she touched the shore Capt. Washburne came on board of her, declared her cargo prize of war, and sent that also to New-Orleans by railroad. These cargoes consisted of sugar and molasses. At New-Orleans the first cargo arrived in two installments. On the arrival of the first a libel was filed against it, in prize, in the District Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, by the attorney of the United States for that district. Shortly after this the second installment of the first capture, and all of the second capture, arrived at New-Orleans, whereupon an amended or supplemental libel was filed against all the goods of both seizures.

The property, on its arrival, was placed in the hands of prize commissioners, depositions *in preparatorio* were taken, and the litigation pursued and ended as if it were a single capture. It is only by the most diligent search of the record that we are enabled to discover what goods were taken in the first capture and what in the second. As soon as the case was fairly initiated in the District Court, C. A. Weed filed his claims for the sugar and molasses of the first capture, alleging that he was the owner of it; that he was a loyal citizen of New-Orleans; that he had purchased the property in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, under a license from the proper Treasury agents, and was transmitting it to New-Orleans when it was seized. F. Blydenburgh filed a claim, with similar statements, for the sugar of the second capture. During the progress of the case the claimant made a motion to dismiss the proceedings in prize, and transfer the case to the instance side of the Court. This motion was disregarded; but, on final hearing, the District Court dismissed the libel and ordered restitution of the property. From that decree the United States have appealed to this Court.

If this case is to be disposed of here, upon the answer to be given to the question of prize or no prize, there can be no doubt that the decree of the District Court must be affirmed.

The *A. G. Brown*, the vessel on which the goods were seized, was the property of the Government of the United States, in the employment and control of the Quartermaster's Department of Gen. Banks' army, at the time of the seizure. An officer of this department accompanied the expedition which went from Brashear City for the goods, and was on board when she was overhauled by the gunboat. The vessel was manned by officers and men in the service of the Government. There was also on board a file of United States soldiers, under the command of a Captain in the army, who were detailed for the expedition by order of the Colonel in command. The only person known to be on board not in the service of the Government was the person who acted as agent for the claimant of the goods. Brashear City was in possession of our forces, and had been for several months, and the vessel was only returning to her proper place when she was captured in the first instance, and was lying there when boarded in the second. Her voyage did not, in either case, extend beyond the region of country which was under the control of the military authorities of the Government at that time.

There can on these facts be no pretence that there was an attempt to break a blockade; nor can it be held that the cargoes were enemy property. No person hostile to the United States is mentioned in argument or otherwise as probable owner of any part of them. Can the places from which the goods were brought impress upon them the character of enemy property? They were the products of these islands of Louisiana, found in the bayous of that region, and were undoubtedly taken by the vessel from near the places of their production. These places, as we have seen, were under the military control of our authorities; and the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin were then represented in a convention of loyal citizens, called to frame a Constitution, under which a Government was organized for the State, hostile to the rebellion, and acceptable to the military commander of that department.

The regularly authorized agents of the Treasury Department were also issuing licenses to trade in these parishes under the act of July 13, 1861, and the regulations of the Treasury Department made under that act and other acts of Congress. It is not possible to hold, therefore, that property arriving from these parishes was, from that reason alone, to be treated as enemy property in the sense of a prize Court.

Whether it is liable to forfeiture for an illegal traffic, as being in violation of those regulations and acts of Congress, will be considered hereafter; but the question must be determined upon other considerations than those which govern a prize Court. The question of prize or no prize must, therefore, be answered in the negative. But it is said in behalf of the Government that if the property in controversy is not subject to condemnation as prize of war, it is liable to confiscation as having been purchased in violation of the acts of Congress and the trade regulations established in pursuance of those acts. Before entering upon this inquiry, a preliminary question of some importance presents itself, which must be first disposed of. The pleadings, testimony and the conduct of the case have been governed exclusively, from its commencement, upon the idea of prize proceedings. The libel is a very general allegation of property captured as prize. Not a word is found in the pleadings of the case which alleges any fact rendering the property liable to confiscation under the acts of Congress. A large part of the testimony consists of depositions taken *in preparatorio*, where the claimants had no opportunity of cross-examination. If, under these circumstances, there is found in the testimony sufficient evidence to convince us that the property is liable to statutory confiscation, can we condemn it in this proceeding? Or, if we cannot condemn, must we, on the other hand, restore it to the claimants? It would seem to violate all rules of pleading as well as all the rules of evidence applicable to penal forfeitures, to hold that in such circumstances we can proceed to condemnation. The right of the claimant to be informed by the libel of the specific act by which he or his property has violated the law, and to have an opportunity to produce witnesses and to cross-examine those produced against him, are as fully recognized in the Admiralty Courts, in all except prize cases, as they are in the Courts of common law. In the case of the schooner *Heppet*, (7 Cranch, 389,) that vessel was proceeded against for a forfeiture under the act to interdict commercial intercourse with France, and the Court, by Chief-Justice Marshall, says that the first question made for its consideration is whether the information will support a sentence of condemnation. After stating the substance of the pleading and rule which governs the common law Courts, he proceeds: "Does this rule apply to informations in a Court of Admiralty? It is not contended that all those technical niceties, which are unimportant in themselves, and standing only on precedents of which the reason cannot be discerned, should be transplanted from the Courts of common law in a Court of Admiralty. But a rule so essential to justice and fair proceeding as that which requires a substantial statement of the offence upon which the prosecution is founded, must be the rule of every Court where justice is its object, and cannot be satisfied by a general reference to the provisions of the statute." He then asks if this defect of the pleading can be cured by any evidence showing that in point of fact the vessel and cargo are liable to forfeiture, and holds that it cannot. In the case of the brig *Caroline*, (7 Cranch, 496,) this case is reaffirmed, and the principle applied to a libel filed against a vessel for violating the act of Congress concerning the slave-trade. (See also the *Samuel*, 1 Wheat., 9; the *Mary Ann*, 8 Wheaton, 380.) The claimants, on the other hand, insist that as the evidence does not sustain a case within the prize jurisdiction of the Court, the libel must be dismissed and the property restored. This might be true if the prize Court of this country was a Court sitting under a special commission, as it is in England, for that commission must then be the limit of its power. But such is not the case here. The District Court holds both its prize jurisdiction and its jurisdiction as an instance Court of Admiralty from the Constitution and the act of Congress, and it is but one Court, with these different branches of admiralty jurisdiction, as well as cognizance of the other and distinct subjects. The case of Jecker *vs.* Montgomery (13 How., 498) is instructive, if not conclusive, on the point we are now considering. In that case, Capt. Montgomery had, during the Mexican war, taken as prize the *Admittance*, an American vessel, and her cargo, for illegal trade with the enemy on the coast of California. He had carried his capture before a Court claiming prize jurisdiction in that region, organized by the authority of the Commanding-General, and she was by that Court condemned and sold. After this the owners of the vessel and cargo filed a libel in admiralty, in the instance side of the Court, in the District of Columbia, against the captor; alleging that the capture was wrongful and the condemnation illegal, and they prayed for restitution of their property, or that Capt. Montgomery might be compelled to bring the captured property into that Court, or some other Court of competent jurisdiction, and institute there the proper proceeding for its condemnation. Capt. Montgomery answered, and insisted that his capture was lawful prize, and that the proceedings in the prize Court in California were valid. Demurrers to the answer were filed, and on these pleadings the libel was dismissed. On appeal to the Supreme Court, it was held that the prize Court of California was without authority, and its decree void. But although the parties were before the Court, and sufficient cause for the capture was stated in the answer, and sufficient excuse shown for not proceeding to a valid adjudication—all of which was admitted by the demurrer of the claimants—this Court reversed the decree dismissing the libel, and remanded the case with directions that the captor should institute proceedings in prize for the condemnation of his capture, and if he did not do so within a reasonable time the Court should proceed against him on the libel of claimants for a marine trespass. The Court said that the necessity of proceeding to condemnation in prize does not arise from any distinction between the instance Court of Admiralty and the prize Court. Under the Constitution of the United States the instance Court of Admiralty and the prize Court of Admiralty are the same Court, acting under one commission. Still, however, the property cannot be condemned as prize under this libel, nor would its dismissal be equivalent to a condemnation, nor recognized as such in foreign Courts. The libelants allege that the goods were neutral, and not liable to capture, and their right to them cannot be divested until there is a sentence of condemnation against them as prize of war. And as that sentence cannot be pronounced against them in the present form of the proceeding, it becomes necessary to proceed in the prize jurisdiction of the Court, where the property may be condemned or acquitted by the sentence of the Court, and the whole controversy finally settled." In that case it was determined that the case must be remitted to the Court of prize, because under the libel and mode of proceeding in the instance side of the Court, the question of prize or no prize could not be definitely settled. The case before us is the converse of that. We have here a case where all the proceedings are in prize, and according to the mode of proceeding in the prize Courts; but the case for the Government, if it can be sustained at all, is not a case of prize, but of forfeiture under municipal law. We think the reasons are quite as strong why this Court should not condemn the property in this proceeding, even if liable to forfeiture on the facts, as they are for refusing to condemn a prize on a libel filed on the instance side of the Court. What then shall be done with the property if the facts in the record prove a liability to forfeiture under the statute? In the case of the schooner *Adelaide*, (9 Cranch, 244,) where this precise question was raised, it was not found necessary to decide it, because the proceeding being in prize, this Court held that the facts proved it to be a prize case. But Mr. Justice Story, in delivering the opinion of the Court, responding to the argument that the case was salvage, and not prize, and therefore the libel should be dismissed, said: "If, indeed, there were anything in this objection, it cannot, in any beneficial manner, avail the defendants. The most that could result would be that the case would be remanded to the Circuit Court, with direction to allow an amendment of the libel. Where merits clearly appear on the record it is the settled practice, in admiralty proceedings, not to dismiss the libel, but to allow the party to assert his rights in a new allegation. This practice was also followed in the case of Mrs. Alexander's cotton, (2 Wallace, 404.) In that case the cotton had been libeled as prize of war. This Court was of opinion that it was not a case of prize, but that it came within the statute covering captured and abandoned property. The Court did not, for that reason, affirm the decree of the District Court, which had restored the property or its proceeds, but reversed that decree and remanded the case to the District Court, that it might dispose of the proceeds of the sale of the property, then in the registry, according to the opinion of the Court. Our inquiries into this subject, guided and supported by the decisions of this Court, lead to the establishment of two propositions:

1. That when a case has been prosecuted as prize in the modes in use in the prize Courts, which the facts in the record show not to be prize, but a case of forfeiture under statute, this Court will remand the case for further proceedings in the Court below.

2. That where a case has been in like manner prosecuted in the instance Court which, on the facts presented, this Court is of opinion is a case for a prize Court, it will be remanded for proceedings in prize.

We have already seen that the present is not, on the facts, a case of prize. The first of the above propositions establishes the rule that we cannot, under this proceeding, condemn the property for a forfeiture under the statute. It remains to be determined whether we shall affirm the decree of the District Court restoring the property, or remand the case for further proceedings on the question of municipal forfeiture. For this purpose we must examine for a moment the testimony before us.

We have already seen that the goods were purchased in those parishes of Louisiana which were occupied by our military forces and which were under their control, and which were also represented in the efforts to establish a loyal State Government. It also appears that the legally appointed agents of the Treasury Department were in the habit of issuing permits to trade in these parishes. The claimants allege that they made the purchases under licenses obtained from these agents, that they were fair and honest transactions, and that they themselves are loyal citizens of New-Orleans. The facts of the purchase are stated with particularity, and under oath. The permits or licenses are produced and filed in Court, and seem to us to be regular in form and properly issued. It cannot be supposed that this Court can take judicial notice of the varying lines of the Federal army of occupation in those remote regions, but the fact that the proper officers issued these permits for certain parishes must be taken as evidence that they were properly issued, until the contrary is established. The facts, also, that the goods were brought in by a Government vessel, for the use of which Government received $3,000, commanded by Government officers, and guarded by Government troops, ordered for the purpose by the Post Commander, are circumstances not to be disregarded in a matter of this kind. It is objected that the permits were not found with the goods, as the regulations direct. This was merely directory, and would not of itself work a forfeiture of the goods. But they probably were on board with the goods when the latter were seized, and the holder of them may have felt justified in not delivering this evidence of his good faith to a gentleman who seemed willing to let the vessel do all she could do in this traffic, so long as he could stand on the shore when she landed her goods, and seize them as prize of war. It is said that there is no proof identifying these goods as those purchased under the permits; but the affidavits of claimants are full to this point, and are uncontradicted by any testimony in the record. Other witnesses also prove the purchase and payment of these goods by Weed, about the time mentioned in the first, of two permits issued to him. It is said that Blydensburgh's permit was to purchase in the Parish of St. Mary, and that his purchase was made in the Parish of St. Martin. It is not shown precisely where the purchase was made. The sugar was taken from the shore of Grand River, a little below Bute la Rose. This Grand River seems to be the boundary between the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin. However, there seems to be no reason to suppose that Blydenburgh intended to violate the terms of his permit, nor sufficient proof that he did so, in making his purchases. There is much contradictory testimony as to the existence of guerrillas near where the sugar was obtained about the time of its transportation; but this would seem to show the necessity for its speedy removal, if the purchase had been honestly made. On the whole, we see no reason to suppose that a case of forfeiture would be made out by the testimony on another trial, as much of that taken *ex-parte* by the captors would probably be modified favorably for claimants on cross-examination. The decree of the District Court is therefore affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SEAMAN'S WAGES—MINOR—TIME TO FILE LIBEL.

Thomas Bailey vs. *The Schooner David French.*—This was a libel filed to recover seaman's wages. The claimants moved to dismiss it, on the ground (1) that the libelant, being a minor, could not sue. 2. That he ought to have sued by guardian or next friend. 3. That the libel was filed before the vessel had completed the discharge of her cargo, and before a reasonable time therefor had elapsed, and contrary to the provisions of section six of the act of July 20, 1790.

Held by the Court—That Admiralty Courts allow a minor to sue for wages when the contract was made personally with him, and it does not appear that he has any parent or guardian or tutor entitled to receive his earnings, (Wilkes *vs.* Ellis, 1 Able. Ad. R. p. 444; Garra *vs.* The Henry Buck, before Judge Betts, March, 1847.) That this libelant is 18 years old, his parents have been dead five years, during which he has been a sailor, and has provided for himself and made his own contracts, including the present one, and he is not presumed to require the protection of a next friend or guardian to manage the suit.

That this case does not fall under that provision of the sixth section of the Act of July 20, 1790, which authorizes immediate process for seamen's wages, in case has left the port of delivery or is about to proceed to sea before the end of ten days after the delivery of her cargo.

The vessel arrived in New-York on May 2, and the libelant alleged that he was discharged on that day. On May 9 he obtained a summons from a United States Commissioner against the vessel, returnable next day. On its return after due service, no one appeared, and the Commissioner certifying that there was cause for process, the libel was filed on May 10 and process issued on the same day. The vessel began to discharge on May 3 and finished on May 11. The master of the vessel denied that the libelant was discharged on May 2.

Held by the Court—That on the facts the libelant left the vessel with permission of the master, and was not notified to return, nor was any provision made for him on board the vessel or elsewhere, until his wages should be payable, as it was clearly the duty of the master to do if he was not discharged, and that on the facts the Court must hold, that he was discharged on May 2.

That where a seaman is discharged from a vessel after her arrival in port, either arbitrarily or with his assent, his discharge terminates the compact, and the provision for ten days' delay after the delivery of cargo, embraced in the sixth section of the act of July 20, 1790, is released, and the seaman may proceed at once for his wages. (Betts Adm. Pr. 61; The *Cadmus*, 1 Blatch., and How. 147.) The shipmaster or owner may waive the statutory provision in regard to ten days' delay, and this he is held to have done if he discharges a seaman without paying his wages.

That neither of the three grounds on which the motion is based is tenable, and the motion must be denied.

For libelant, Mr. Donohue; for claimant, Mr. Heath.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict.

THE WHISKY-FRAUD INDICTMENTS—POINTS MADE BY THE DEFENDANTS ON THE DEMURRER.

Judge NELSON having arrived in town from Washington, took his seat on the bench yesterday with Judge BENEDICT, to hear the arguments of the demurrers to the indictments in the whisky-fraud cases.

After disposing of some motions, the cases against John Devlin and others were called and taken up. Mr. Evarts said there were four indictments, and in answer to a question from the Court as to which case was to be taken up, said it was the case of

The United States vs. *John Devlin, T. T. Levan, Frank W. Tappan and A. T. Philips*, dated March 4, 1867.—Mr. Evarts argued in support of the demurrer to the indictment. He referred to the forty-third section of the Statute of July 13, 1866, and after reading it said that the last two clauses of this section had been repealed by section 10 of the act of March 2, 1867, and after calling attention to the fact that the penal part of the system in the act of 1866 was mainly new, and that the system of branding the stock on hand when the law went into operation on Sept. 1, 1866, from spirits manufactured after that date, argued that the last clause which made it a misdemeanor for any one to "so brand spirits knowing that the taxes had not been paid," did not refer to the marking above referred to, but to spirits changed in their character by rectification. In support of this he referred to the fact that the word "brand" was used but once in the section, and that in relation to rectified spirits, the word previously used being "mark." There was but one branding prohibited in the section, and that was the one that was made a misdemeanor. Moreover, the repeal of the penal clause by the act of 1867, while the first clauses as to the marking of spirits manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866, was allowed to remain, showed that the penal clause repealed did not refer to that marking.

Mr. Evarts further claimed that if the penal clause of that section did refer to the marking of spirits manufactured prior to Sept. 1, the repeal of that clause overthrew all prosecutions depending upon it, and that the general saving clause in the thirty-fourth section of the act of March 2, 1867, did not save this clause which had been specially repealed.

Mr. Evarts then referred to the thirty-eighth section of the act of 1866, as one under which the indictment would be sought to be sustained. He referred to the twenty-ninth section, which provided for inspectors, assistant inspectors, and "officers temporarily in charge," for every distillery, and to the thirtieth section, which provided for general inspectors; and he claimed that the thirty-eighth section referred only to acts done by "inspectors, assistant inspectors or officers temporarily in charge," and not to acts done by general inspectors, whereas Phillips was a general inspector. He claimed, also, that the provision of the section as to the use of inspectors' brands with fraudulent intent did not refer to acts done by an inspector himself, but only to acts done by third persons, and that the use by Phillips as an inspector of his own brand was not the use of a "counterfeit or spurious brand."

Mr. Evarts closed his argument by saying that the gentlemen charged in this indictment had brought these questions up before the Court in this way under the advice of counsel, because he was unable to see that under the law any offence was created in reference to the marking of spirits as manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866, and accordingly there was no offence that they could be charged with under the law.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *Five Pieces of Hose, &c.*—This was a proceeding to forfeit a still for violation of the Revenue Law. The testimony for the Government tended to show that the distiller, one Henry Gerken, had not returned as much whisky as should have been returned in proportion to the amount of mash which was proved to have been mixed. The distiller testified positively that he had returned all the whisky that he had made.

The Judge left it to the jury on the question of intention of the claimant to violate the Revenue law, and the jury after being out several hours, found a verdict in favor of the claimant releasing the goods.

For the United States Mr. Tracy; for claimant Mr. Hollis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 21.

Before Judge Sutherland.

MANDAMUS ASKED FOR AGAINST THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

The People on the Relation of Frederick A. Hackley and Benjamin S. Wells vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—This was a motion for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Croton Aqueduct Board to award the contract for the construction of "an engine and boiler house, a chimney shaft, and a tower, for the High Service works at Carmansville, near High Bridge," to the above named relators; they being, as they claim, the lowest bidders. Their bid it seems was $167,500, and the next bid above them was something over $178,000, and it is alleged that the Board were about to award the contract to other persons. Hence the relators asked for a *mandamus* to compel the Board to award it to them. In the meantime, and until the decision of the Court on this motion, the action of the Board is stayed by order of the Court. From the arguments which were made yesterday, *pro* and *con*, it appears that the works in question were authorized by act of the Legislature of 1861, and modified in the years 1863 and 1864, and by these several statutes power was given to the Board to raise money to pay the necessary expenses. Having obtained the title to the land, in July last they advertised for proposals for the construction of the work. The relators say they having put in the lowest bid, immediately went to work, with the expectation of receiving the contract, to prepare for it, and thereby they incurred considerable expense. Quite recently the Croton Board have readvertised, stating that until May 18 they would receive sealed proposals for the construction of these works, and reserving to themselves "the right to reject all of the proposals, if deemed necessary for the public interest."

In answer to the allegations made by the relators, the Board say that there was no money then remaining, unappropriated with which to pay for the work, even if they had awarded the contract to them, hence that the same would have been void. That the work being of a special nature, authorized by a special act of the Legislature, it was not obligatory on them to accept the lowest bid, and make a contract with those so bidding. The question of law was also raised to the effect that the Croton Aqueduct Board cannot be proceeded against by *mandamus*; also, that the relators, if they have any rights at all, have a remedy at law, and therefore cannot proceed in a summary way with a writ of this nature. The decision of the Court was reserved.

For the relators, Mr. Allen; for the respondents, Mr. Trull.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. Wm. F. Howe, counsel for Wm. Brockway, the notorious counterfeiter, who was arrested some time since for being engaged in extensive operations peculiar to his profession, yesterday appeared before Commissioner OSBORN, and applied for a reduction of the bail in his client's case from $5,000 to a more reasonable sum. The motion was opposed by United States District-Attorney Courtney, who said that since the arrest had been made circumstances had been developed against the prisoner which induced the Government to wish for an increase rather than decrease of surety, and it was likely that application would be made to the Commissioner looking to that end. Commissioner OSBORN will render a decision in the matter to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—MAY 21.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mary F. Bean and Theo. M. Bean vs. *The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.*—Plaintiffs in this action are the surviving children of Horace Bean, who in December, 1848, effected an insurance on his life in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey for $10,000, the annual premium amounting to between $400 and $500. The premiums were regularly paid up to December, 1857, when the assured failed to make payment, owing to lack of funds. In January, 1858, the defendants wrote him a letter, in which they offered to waive the default and renew the policy on the payment of back premiums. Mr. Bean, in answer to this letter, said he was unable to make the payments, and was too proud to borrow the money, at the same time thanking the Company for the offer. This letter was dated the 6th of May, and on the 8th of May he wrote the Company another, in which he stated he had been prevailed on by a friend to reconsider his determination, and had concluded to borrow the money, and inclosed a check for the amount on a New-York bank. On the 14th of May, six days after the date of the letter, the assured died. The letter was received by the agents of the Company in New-York the day after his death. They accepted the money and deposited it to the credit of the Company, and wrote to the assured that he must send a certificate that he was in sound health at the time of the renewal of the policy. The assured being dead before this letter reached him, its terms of course were not complied with. The Company refused to pay the amount of the policy, and hence the present action.

Plaintiffs' counsel claimed on the trial that the forfeiture of the policy for non-payment of premium was waived by the Company's letter of July, 1858, which was assented to by the assured by his letter of the 6th of May; that although he did not comply with the terms of the offer by his letter of the 6th, yet it was an open offer, and by the letter of the 8th was accepted; that the moment the money was deposited in a letter in the Post-office at New-Orleans, the premium must be considered to have been paid, and although it did not reach the defendants till after the death of the assured, yet this fact did not change the legal rights of the assured.

Considerable discussion was had before the Court on the questions of law governing the case, and the Court directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term on these questions. Verdict accordingly for the plaintiffs for $13,973 58, being the amount of the policy with interest.

W. G. Choate for plaintiffs; A. C. Bradley for defendants.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Miller.

TRIAL OF JOHN KANE FOR ARSON.

The second trial of John Kane, upon the charge of arson of the degree of murder, was commenced yesterday morning at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, with an unsuccessful attempt to impanel a full jury. Forty-six names were called, of which number ten were absent, twenty-eight excused upon peremptory challenge, and eight accepted. The names of the eight jurors accepted are: Horace Metcalf, hot-air furnaces, No. 50 Seventh-street; Thomas M. Dehon, [illegible], Bowery, corner of Fourth-street; Albert W. Palmer, No. 73 West Tenth-street; George B. [illegible], hats, No. 16 Eighth-avenue; James A. Wardrop, stove-dealer, No. [illegible]-street; Walter P. Bartlett, No. 313 Broadway; Walter C. Baldwin, ship-

wright, No. 188 South-street; D. D. A. Wordendyke, ice dealer, No. 29 West Nineteenth-street. The absentees were fined $25 each for non-attendance, and as the panel was exhausted, a new one of 100 names was ordered for this morning at 11 o'clock. Meanwhile the chosen jurors were allowed to separate with the usual injunction from the Court, that they were not to converse with each other or with any person else upon the subject of the case.

Attorney-General Martindale and Mr. R. H. Hutchings, Assistant-District-Attorney, appear for the prosecution, and Mr. James T. Brady and Ex-Judge A. A. Thompson for the defence.

The prisoner, we would remind our readers, is charged with having willfully set fire to the tenement-house No. 159 East Thirty-first-street, corner of Second-avenue, on the night of the 12th of December, 1866, thereby causing the death of Mrs. Mary Sandford, her three children—Martha, aged 10 years, Charles, aged 6 years, and William, aged 2 years, and Esther Mattell, sister-in-law of Mr. David Sandford.

Upon this charge Kane was tried at the February session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but the jury failing to agree upon a verdict after a long deliberation, they were discharged and a second trial was ordered.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 21.

By Judge Sutherland.

John H. Lester *vs.* Paul Spofford, et al.; motion denied without costs to either party. In the matter of Frances Rosenfeld, a lunatic; reference ordered to inquire, &c. G. J. Bogart, et al. *vs.* Rufus D. Case; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 21.

By Judge Jones.

Barnaby *vs.* Hope; let an order be drawn in conformity to the memoranda with Special Term Clerk, to be settled on one day's notice. Kellogg *vs.* McDonald; order to be settled on one day's notice; see memoranda with Special Term Clerk. Hudson *vs.* Joyce; motion denied without prejudice to a renewal on affidavits, &c.; order to be settled on one day's notice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, six cases were disposed of, and a seventh commenced, but not concluded at the adjournment. One prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison, one to the Penitentiary, two were remanded for sentence, and three acquitted.

SENTENCED.

William J. Woods and James Van Buren were arraigned upon a charge of burglary. The former plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. The latter offered a plea of guilty of burglary in the third degree, which was accepted. He was remanded for sentence until Friday.

Mary Ciuster plead guilty to a charge of petit larceny, preferred against her by Ellen Loftus, of No. 94 Mercer-street. The stolen property consisted of dresses, underclothing, &c., to the value of $19, and was taken by the prisoner, who boarded with the complainant, on the 22d ult. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

ACQUITTED.

Robert Smith, colored, was tried for stealing a carpet valued at $200 from a broker, [illegible] McCredy, at No. 60 Wall-street. The prisoner, it appears, was in the habit of serving sandwiches and pies to a number of Wall-street people, and, among the rest, to the clerks employed by Mr. McCredy. On the 4th of May one of these gentlemen asked the itinerant dealer in bread and ham if he would like to shake the office carpet, to which he replied "Yes," and the same day, after serving his other customers, he returned and took the carpet away, but failed to return it, and hence his arrest. The defence set up was that the prisoner, not being in that line of business, intrusted the carpet to a "professional" named Johnson, who, instead of fulfilling his contract, ran away and took the property with him, since which time he has not been seen or heard from. The jury were evidently satisfied with the honesty of the accused, and promptly returned a verdict of not guilty. The negro evidenced his gratification at the verdict in a series of antics, as earnest as they were ludicrous, and bowing himself out of the Courtroom amid shouts of laughter from the spectators, was heard to say as he donned his hat at the door, "'Guess when you catch me a travelin' out o' my 'gitimate business agin, you can just tole me of it—the Lord take care of Sam. Johnson though—I'm not 'sponsible for him." Smith has, no doubt, learned a lesson by the bitter experience of the past fortnight that will be fresh with him as long as he lives.

Henry Shafmire, a boy 10 ten years of age, was placed upon trial for picking the pocket of Mrs Betsey Michael, of No. 347 East Houston-street, on the night of the 13th of April last, while she was returning homeward from a bakery where she had made some purchases. The testimony against the boy was not conclusive, by any means, as a number of other boys were about at the time, and the woman was therefore not able to swear positively to the identity of the prisoner. He was therefore acquitted.

Henry Rorback, a Baxter-street dealer in second-hand varieties, was arraigned for receiving, with guilty knowledge, a number of valuable lace curtains, piano-covers, &c., which were stolen from the establishment of Mr. M. A. Cushman, in Broadway, on the 28d of August, 1866.

The prosecution failed to make a case, and the prisoner was accordingly acquitted and discharged.

REMANDED.

Wm. F. Woods, a lad 16 years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with forgery, in having signed the name of his employer, a Mr. Gibson, a Wall-street broker, to an order upon Mr. Frederick J. Hosford, stationer, at No. 57 William-street. The order called for the delivery of a large amount of Internal Revenue stamps on credit, and was presented by the prisoner in person, and he received them and appropriated the proceeds of their sale to his own use. By advice of counsel Woods pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. Remanded for sentence.

AN UNFINISHED CASE.

The trial of Hugh McClusky, James McLaughlin and James Mullen, indicted for grand larceny, was commenced, but promising to be lengthy was adjourned after the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. The prisoners are charged with assaulting a gentleman named Edward M. Banks, at a political meeting which was being held at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, on the evening of the 1st of December last. During the assault, in which Mr. Banks was thrown upon the floor, it is alleged that the trio above named robbed him of $100 in money, and a gold watch valued at $300. The case will go on this morning.

The following is

CALENDER FOR TO-DAY.

People *vs.* Henry Adams; burglary second degree.
People *vs.* Thomas Steele; forgery third degree.
People *vs.* Wm. Murphy, John Geraghty; grand larceny.
People *vs.* James Mullen, Hugh McClosky, Thos. Lougurin; grand larceny.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

On the calendar at Petty Sessions, yesterday, there were in all 34 cases, 18 of which were charges of petty larceny, 13 of assault and battery, 1 for carrying concealed weapons, and 2 for cruelty to animals. As many of these were dismissed and almost all the remainder of them were petty every-day crimes, the business of the Court was soon got over. The more interesting cases we give:

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Wm. Harnack, who keeps a lager-beer saloon, and worse as it appeared when the story was told, was charged by Caroline Jacob, who resides in the same tenement building, No. 143 Orchard-street, with keeping an indecent house. The complainant lives immediately above the apartment on the first floor occupied by the defendant.

She testified to having seen three women, not of the prisoner's family, in the house, and that strange men came and went frequently. He, the prisoner, had tried to get her to become a member of his household, telling her that she would make more money with him than anywhere else. Officer James H. Page testified in corroboration of the previous witness, that he saw women frequently pick up men and take them into the saloon. When asked if he had ever been invited in himself, he answered that he had not, but that one of the Broadway squad had been assailed by these syrens of Orchard-street. In explanation of this terrible statement he explained that the member of the squad was dressed like a vulgar citizen; he had not at that time a blue coat and brass buttons. The neighbors had frequently complained of the house, especially the corner grocery-man. The officer and some of his companions went to this place some time ago about the Excise Law, and when there certain overtures were made, any yielding to which would not have been becoming to the well-known virtue and incorruptibility of the Metropolitan Police.

A Mr. Hymen and a Mrs. Mary A. Van Burkirk, tenants of the building, testified to the general good character of the house. The weight of evidence was, however, clearly against the prisoner, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months and to pay a fine of $50.

A TROUBLESOME TENANT.

Herman Kruse complained that Peter Mace, a tenant of his, assaulted and beat him. Peter, it appeared, had been fighting all night with his own people, and on being remonstrated with by the servant, struck her and sent her down stairs hastily. The landlord came in turn to make a stronger remonstrance, when he two was attacked and roughly handled, and had his ear bitter; the canine part of Mace having gotten the better of him with the aid of the bad gin. He was remanded for sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Wilson, Patrick Keenan and John Smith were charged by Michael O'Dea with stealing his boat, which he had made fast to a sloop, foot of Charlton-street. The boat was picked up by Capt. Hartt, of the Harbor Police. The number had been altered and the prisoners were in it. It was so clear that they had got into the wrong boat this time, and as it was further discovered that they were rather dangerous boys, and well known as such, the Court sentenced them to the extreme penalty of its jurisdiction—Penitentiary six months and to pay a fine of $50.

Three cases, charges of cruelty to horses by beating them, were summarily disposed of—the defendants pleading guilty—by fines of $10 in each.

Ryan Henry, a lad of ten years, was charged with stealing a terrier (pup) dog, value $2. The complainant, equally young, said that the prisoner "didn't know notin about it"—he hadn't the dog at all. There was no case against the lad, nor was there ever one in the papers to justify the magistrate who took the complaint in sending a child—for he was no more—to stand his trial at Court of Special Sessions.

Catherine McDougall, for stealing a dress-piece from a peddler and pawning it, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Timothy Heffern and Henry Contary were fined $10 each for [illegible] away from alongside the [illegible] the property of Mr. [illegible], Fifty-[illegible]-street, near East River.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 21, 1867.

$64,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s.C. '62	109¼	100	U. S. Ex. Co.....s30	73
58,000	do	109⅜	200	do	73¼
4,000	do	109	100	do	74
12,500	do	109⅜	200	do	75
42,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s.C.'64	105⅝	200	Wilks. Coal	30
7,000	do	105¾	200	do	31
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C '65	106½	100	Quick. Min. Co	26⅞
175,000	do	106⅝	100	Canton Co	43
51,000	do	106½	50	Del. & Hud. Ca	152½
50,000	do ... b5	106⅝	300	At. M. S. Co	103⅛
6,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. New issue	107½	100	Boston W. P.	28⅛
29,000	do	108	300	do	28⅞
3,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s First Series	106¼	100	do ... 2d call	28⅜
2,100	do	106⅛	100	Pac. M. SS. Co...b10	129¾
71,000	do ... Sec. Ser	105⅝	100	do	129¾
5,000	do 3d Ser...S'll	105¼	200	do	130
10,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	64⅞	50	do ... 2d call	130⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New	62⅞	300	do	130½
18,000	do	63	200	N. Y. Cen ... b30	98¼
2,000	do ... 2d call	*62⅞	100	do	98⅛
2,000	do ... 2d call	63	200	do	98⅛
14,000	N. Car. 6s...ex-c	47	400	do	98½
4,000	Conn. St. 6s	100¾	300	do ... b60	98⅝
26,000	Mo. St. 6s	96½	200	do ... b60	98¾
1,000	do	96¼	1000	Erie Railroad	62⅜
1,000	do ... 2d call	96½	100	do ... s30	62⅜
135,000	O. & M. C.	24½	100	Erie Railroad...Pf	72
10,000	do ... 2d call	24⅝	300	Hud. Riv. R	102
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	94	100	do	102⅛
1,000	Erie R....1st M.	100½	200	do ... 2d call	102¼
1,000	Goshen L. Bds	98½	200	Reading R	103¾
2,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	97	200	N. Y. & N. H. R	116
62	Ocean Bank	102	21	Sixth-av. R	116
17	Hanover Bank	117	300	M. S. & N. I. R	68⅛
25	Cen. Nat. Bank	110	150	Mich. Cen. R	110
50	Adams Ex	65¾	200	Chi. & N. W	34⅛
100	do ... s10	65½	200	Chi. & N. W Pr	59⅝
50	do ... 2d call	66	100	Cleve. & Pitts	74⅛
100	do	65¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	89
450	Wells Fargo Ex	66	70	Chic., B. & Q. R	131
6	Amer. Ex. Co	68½	100	Tol., W. & W.	42⅛
10	do	69	100	do	43¾
10	Mer. U. Ex	16½	100	do ... b10	43
50	do	17¾	100	do ... 2d call	42¾
			12	Chic. & Alton Pf	111½
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	53⅛
			100	do	53¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. New Issue	108⅛	100	Pac. M S. S. Co	130¼
100,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '64	105¾	50	do	130½
650,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '62	109½	100	N. Y. Cen	98⅜
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	96½	500	Erie Railroad	62⅜
10,000	N.Car. St.6s.N	47	200	Reading R	103⅞
2,000	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Issue	82¼	1000	do ... s10	103⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅝	100	M. S. & N I	67⅞
60,000	do	24¾	100	do ... s30	67⅞
1,000	Erie 1st M.	100¼	100	do ... b30	68
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	106¾	100	do	68
10	Adams ExCo	65	50	Mich. Cen. R	110
50	Wells Fargo Ex	66¼	100	Chi. & N. W	34⅜
6	Amer. Ex Co	69	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf	59⅜
400	Cum. Coal Pf.	30	50	do	59¾
300	At. Mail SS. Co	103	400	Cleve. & Tol	113
100	Canton Co	43⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R	88⅝
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co	158	100	Tol., W. & W...b30	43
100	Boston W. P.	28½	500	do	43
50	do	28⅜	30	Cle. Col. & Cin. R. b10	100
200	do ... s15	28⅜	300	Mil. & St. P.	33⅛
100	do ... s15	28¼	100	Mil. & St. P Pf	53¾
			100	do	53⅞
			200	do	54
			50	do	54¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mariposa Pr	18⅜	300	Alt. & T. H.	38
100	West. U. Tel	42¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I....b3	68⅛
100	do ... b15	42⅞	100	do ... s15	68
100	do ... c	42⅞	100	do ... b10	68⅛
400	N. Y. Cen	98¼	600	Clev. & Pitts	74¼
100	do ... s10	98⅛	200	do ... s3	74⅛
600	do	98⅛	900	Chi., R. I. & P	89
200	do ... b3	97¼	100	do ... b3	89⅛
100	do ... b30	98¼	300	do ... c	89
1300	Erie R	62⅝	200	Chic & N. W. R	34⅛
200	do ... c	62⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. s3	59⅛
200	do ... b10	62¾	800	do	59⅜
300	do ... s3	62⅝	300	do ... b3	59⅝
100	Hudson Riv...s10	102¼	200	do ... b30	59¾
100	do	102⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	96¼
400	Reading R	103¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	O. & M. Cer	24½	400	Reading R	103⅞
5,000	do	24⅝	200	do ... s10	103⅜
100	Pacific Mail	130¼	100	Tol., W. & W...b3	42⅛
600	West. U. Tel	42⅛	400	Mich. S. & N. I	67⅞
100	do ... b15	42⅞	300	do ... s3	67⅞
200	do	42⅞	200	do ... b15	67⅞
100	do ... b30	43	100	do ... b10	67⅞
200	do ... c	42⅞	800	Clev. & Pitts	73⅞
100	do ... b10	43	200	do ... s10	73¾
100	N. Y. Cen ... s60	90	200	do ... b3	73⅞
500	do	98¼	200	Chic. R. I. & P	88¾
200	do ... b30	98⅜	300	Chic. & N. W...c	34⅛
100	do ... c	98¼	200	do ... b30	34½
200	do ... b3	98⅜	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	59⅛
600	Erie R	62⅜	200	do ... s15	59⅜
200	do ... b10	62½	1300	do ... b3	59½
200	do ... c	62⅜	200	do ... s10	59⅜
100	do ... b30	62⅜	400	do ... b10	59½
400	do ... s3	62⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅝	200	M. S. & N. I	68
10,000	do ... b30	24¾	200	do ... b10	68⅛
60,000	do	24¾	1300	do	68⅛
100	Pac. M. S. Co	130	800	do	68¼
100	Atlantic Mail	103	500	do ... s3	68⅛
600	West. U. Tel	42⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	73¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R	98⅜	200	do ... b15	73⅞
400	Erie R. ... b3	62½	300	Chic., R. I. & P	88⅞
200	do ... s10	62⅜	100	do ... b30	89
300	do	62½	500	Chic. & N. W	34⅛
300	Hudson R	102	200	do ... b10	34⅜
500	Reading R	104	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b3	59⅛
200	Tol. W. & W	42¾	200	do ... s15	59⅛
100	do ... b10	42¾	500	do	59⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R. ... b5	115¾			

TUESDAY, May 21—P. M.

The announcement about noon to-day by the Atlantic Cable, that the large Cotton house in Liverpool of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co. stopped payment this morning, caused a further advance in the Gold Room to 137⅞ ℔ cent. The relations of the house to the Confederate rebellion of 1861-65, and its blockade-runners and bogus Cotton loans, though still in the lively and indignant recollection of the public here, seemed to have been overlooked by some of our Banking Houses, because of the supposed or reputed wealth of the concern, and we are surprised to learn that their Bills have had considerable currency in this market, without the security of what are called shipping documents, which would have held the Cotton against which they were drawn, on arrival in Liverpool, until the Bills were discounted or paid by the house. Of course, nothing is yet known of the dividend which the estate will pay, and in the meantime the effect of the suspension is, to the full extent of the Bills involved, to disturb the Foreign Exchanges on this side. One of the firm, on this side, was the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. They have a branch house in Charleston, and some of their Bills are also understood to bear the indorsement of the Georgia Banks.

The Money market is again easy to-day, and the rates to the Brokers have fully relapsed to 5@6 ℔ cent., with most of the business to-day, especially on the Public Funds, at 5 ℔ cent. The Treasury Office made further engagements for the purchase and exchange of 7.30s and Compound Interest Notes, to the amount of $3,700,000, and the Office received $452,000 in Gold for Customs.

The Public Funds were generally active, with an advance this afternoon to 109⅝@¾ ℔ cent. for the Coupon 5-20s of 1862.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange did not follow up with much spirit the signs of activity at the close of business yesterday, though prices upon the whole left off quite as well, and in some instances at a further partial advance. On the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail went up 2 ℔ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99¾	Northwest	34⅛	34⅜
U. S. 5-20s	109	109⅜	N. West Pref	59½	59⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	88⅜	88⅞
N. Y. Central	97½	98¼	Fort Wayne	96	96⅜
Erie	62½	62⅜	Pacific Mail	128¼	130
Hudson	101	102	Quicksilver	27¼	27
Reading	103⅛	104	W. U. Telegraph	42⅜	42⅞
Mich. Southern	67⅝	68⅛	Mariposa Pref	18⅜	18⅜
Illinois Central	115½	115⅜	Ohio Certificates	24⅛	24⅝
Pittsburgh	72½	73⅝	American Gold	136⅞	137⅜
Tennessee 6s	64⅞	64⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	136	5 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1871	110
6 ℔ cent., 1868	134	5 ℔ cent., cou., 1871	110
6 ℔ cent., cou., 1868	134	End. cou., 1871	110
6 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1881	111⅛	5 ℔ cent., reg'd, 1874	102¼
500 & 1.00s. 1881	111⅛	5 ℔ cent. cou'n, 1874	103⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	106¼	End coupons, 1874	102
5-20 coupon small	108⅞	10-40 reg	99⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅝	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅞	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 reg. 1865, new issue	107⅞	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7s, 1870	102⅜	Ind. 5 ℔ c. War loan	91
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108	Ind. 2½ ℔ c. War loan	91
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan	108	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., '68	62
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., l. l'n	83
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅞	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c	61⅞
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6s, new bds	62⅞
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅜	Virginia ex c	44⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia, new bonds	40
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868	98	North Carolina ex c	46⅞
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	North Carolina, n. bds	46⅞
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	Missouri 6s	96
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. is.	82⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	103	Louisiana 6s	90
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	103	California 7s	119
Illinois, all 6s	101	California 7s, large b's	119

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	121⅛	Hanover	116½
Merchants'	116	Irving	105
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	128
America	139	Nassau	104
Phenix	105⅛	Shoe and Leather	109
Tradesmen's	145	Corn Exchange	120
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Continental	103
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	110
State of New-York	109	Impt'rs. & Traders'	111
Commerce	117	Park	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	110
Broadway	244	Fourth National	106½
Ocean	102	Ninth National	113⅛
American Exchange	113	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Lack. & West. Bonds	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Del. Lack. & W. 2d	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88½	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Tol. & W. 2d M	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	85
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	97	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69¼
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	88	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	93
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	85¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104½	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	9[illegible]	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Harlem 3d mort. '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M	110	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	85¾	Chi. & A., 1st mort	100
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Chi. & Alton Income	8[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	96	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	50
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	109¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	8[illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	84¼
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	92¼	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	82	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Han. & St. Jo conv	75		

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the second week in May:

1867	$20,423
1866	21,578
Decrease	$1,155
From Jan. 1:	
1867	$389,335
1866	380,074
Increase	$9,261

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the second week in May:

1867	$90,353
1866	79,836
Increase	$10,517

The following letter from the National Banking Bureau of the Treasury Department appears in print this afternoon. We should hope that it is to be followed by a more emphatic and official notice from the head of the Department in reference to the matter in the closing paragraph of the Comptroller's statement. As it now stands, it is not only inconsistent with the equities due to the National Banks who have not yet made the exchange $14,627,500 indorsed 1862s on the terms extended to the favored holders of $2,872,500, but really amounts to nothing more than a mere presumption of his own as to the further employment of new coupon bonds of 1862.

The authority to substitute new for indorsed or otherwise defaced or mutilated coupon bonds of any and all dates and to all corporations or persons making the application remains in full force under the following clause of the Act of 1864:

"And for all mutilated, defaced, or indorsed coupon or other bonds presented to the Department, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, upon terms and under regulations as aforesaid, and in substitution therefor, other bonds of like or equivalent issues."—*Act of June 30, 1864.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1867.

SIR: In response to your verbal inquiry, I have to state that under the National Currency Act of Feb. 25, 1863, National Banking Associations were authorized to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States any certificates of the funded debt of the United States, whether coupon or registered, as security for the redemption of circulating notes. Under this act about $17,500,000 of coupon five-twenties of 1862 were so deposited.

The act of June 3, 1864, provided that registered bonds only should be received and held as security for such notes. After the passage of this act, all banks having coupon bonds on deposit with the Treasurer were notified that they would be expected to have such bonds converted into registered bonds: and this was done to a very general extent. Subsequently, those banks which had neglected to comply with these requirements, were notified that the Department objected to having the custody of coupon bonds as security for circulation; that it was the object and intention of the law that registered bonds only should be held by the Treasurer for that purpose, and they were requested to take immediate steps for the conversion of their coupon bonds, under the penalty of having the payment of interest suspended until it was done.

Within a few months past a number of these banks made application to have their 5-20s of 1862 returned to them in coupon bonds. In consideration of the fact that they were converted into registered bonds under compulsion, and that the banks should not be compelled to suffer pecuniary loss by the action of the Department, I recommended, as an act of justice, that they should be permitted to withdraw their 5-20s of 1862, and that clean coupon bonds should be issued to them in lieu of the registered bonds into which their coupons had been converted. Upon the representation of the facts in the case, and also upon the statement of the Register of the Treasury that he had a limited amount of coupon 5-20s of 1862 on hand that had never been issued, you consented that the exchange should be made, upon condition that the banks should furnish 7.30s of the first series for conversion into consolidated 5-20s at the Treasury Department, *without the agency of brokers or the payment of any commissions by the Government for such conversion.*

The total amount of coupons of 1862 thus issued to the present date is $2,872,500. I am informed by the Register of the Treasury that he has but $2,447,100 remaining, and as you stated at the time the arrangement was made that you would have no additional bonds printed for that purpose, I presume these exchanges will be limited to the amount now on hand. Very respectfully,

H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller.

HON. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,207,455 60, of which $452,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $192,000; Payments, $3,172,022 69; Balance, $127,782,542 19.

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,982,664. Included in the exports were 9,723 bales Cotton, valued at $1,215,261.

Imports and Exports.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With regard to the balance of trade, so called, I would beg to suggest to your correspondent, "Interested Parties," that so far as figures can show the condition of our Foreign Exchanges, the statistics of the port of New-York show about seventy-five ℔ cent. of our total imports of merchandise, and fifty ℔ cent. of our total exports of merchandise. The statistics published by the Bureau from time to time confirm this estimated ratio.

We have, then, imports from July 1, 1866, to May 18, 1867, gold value	$241,165,717
Add one-third to get at total imports	80,388,572
Total	$321,554,289
Add ten per cent. for undervaluation of goods, charges on invoices, bankers' commissions, freight (the balance of freight being largely against us) and smuggling, for which items the Secretary of Treasury allowed twenty per cent. in his last report—ten per cent. is.	$32,155,428
Total	$353,709,717
Interest accrued abroad from July 1 to May 18—10½ months, at $3,000,000 per month, gold	$31,500,000
Total	$385,209,717
Contra.	
Exports from New-York—specie	$32,264,879
Merchandise, at gold value	113,760,832
Total	$146,025,711
Add 100 per cent. for merchandise exports	113,760,832
Add $15,000,000 for specie exported from other ports	15,000,000
Total	$274,786,543
	385,209,717
Balance against us	$110,423,174

If we take the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate of 20 ℔ cent. to be added to declared value of imports, it will make the balance against us nearly $150,000,000 in gold, and this is probably nearer the mark.

It is said that imported goods do not realise their invoice value. It may be so, but as a set-off to this we would remind your readers that the declared value of exports of cotton have not been realised by a great deal.

We make no account here of the money used abroad by Americans, nor of the money brought in by emigrants, although it is scarcely possible that the latter equals the former.

The most exact figures, however, only present an approximation to the truth. The condition of our currency is such that the balance of account *must be very largely against us,* and so long as our currency remains in its present condition, we shall continue to run in debt to foreign nations until we are finally swamped.

We have exported nearly all the precious metals mined in the country since the gold discoveries. We have never maintained an even balance of account under a normal condition of our currency, and it is absurd to suppose that we are not heaping up a mountain of debt abroad, so long as the volume of circulation and deposits is nearly three times as large as it has ever been previous to the war. Yours, P.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A NEW TRUST COMPANY.—THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York was chartered by the last Legislature to provide suitable accommodations for such a business at some central point on Broadway. The four similar companies now in the City are all in or near Wall-street; and while they are highly successful institutions, the rapid growth of the City furnishes ample room for another. The capital of the National is fixed at $1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing to $2,000,000, and the names of the thirty-nine Trustees include gentlemen of well-known integrity, wealth and business ability. Mr. J. U. ORVIS, the very successful President of the Ninth National Bank, is the chief officer, and Mr. H. C. CARTER and Mr. BARNET SOLOMON are Vice-Presidents. The Legislature has taken especial pains to make this a thoroughly safe institution. It is compelled to invest its means either in bond and mortgages, United States securities, or stocks of the State or cities of New-York. Every trustee or director must be accepted by the Supreme Court, and a stockholder to the amount of not less that $5,000, and no loan can ever be made directly or indirectly to such a person.

The Company is not permitted to discount or make loans upon business or other paper, and all its operations are guarded in the most stringent manner, to secure the greatest possible safety to its stockholders, as well as to the parties whose funds it may hold in trust. We learn that of the one million capital more than half has already been taken. Books of subscription for the remainder will be open this morning at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway. Trust stocks have always been profitable and fovorite investments.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3,771 bbls. Flour, 360 bags Corn Meal, 43,667 bushels Corn, 4,428 bushels Oats, 300 bbls. Pork, 80 pkgs. Cut Meats, 280 pkgs. Lard, 410 bbls. Beef and 430 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet but steady at $8 75 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in moderate demand and quoted firm, especially all desirable stock, which has not been very freely offered.

BEESWAX—Has been firm in price but inactive.

CANDLES—Have been in less request at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, yet quoted buoyant, as to price, including Java at 24¼c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 9,784 bags; sales of do. 17,689 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "4,500 per *Campanero*, Jan. 19, to arrive, at 10c.; 3,700 per *Leonard Meyers*, 989 balance per *J. A. Hallock*, at 11c.; 4,000 per *Vidfarle* and 4,500 per *Uller*; 3,300 bags per *Hitterdolen*, have been taken, to arrive, at 10⅝c. ex ship. The market closes quiet, but steady." Stock of all kinds in first hands, here to-day, 30,387 bags, including Rio, 13,069 bags; Java, 781 bags; Laguayra, 7,756 bags; St. Domingo, 520 bags, and of other descriptions, 8,261 bags.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

Baltimore	3,000
Philadelphia	3,900
New-York	13,069
Grand total, bags	19,969

COTTON—Has been more freely offered, and has yielded a little in price, in view of the less favorable foreign news. The demand has been quite moderate. Middlings closed at from 27c.@29c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,850 bales, against receipts of 1,997 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,544
Receipts last week	8,602
Receipts preceding week	8,060
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	315,440
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	552,948
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	9,723
Exports since Jan. 1	257,862
Exports since Sept. 1	381,395
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	105,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,710,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,273,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	342,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very sparingly purchased, since our last, at a further partial reduction of 10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last have been 4,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10 50@$11 75; common to good Extra State at $11 90@$13; good to choice do. do. at $13 05@$14; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $13 15@$14 15 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 50	@11 75
Extra State	11 90	@14 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 90	@15 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 15	@14 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 15	@16 25
Extra Genesee	14 00	@16 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	15 90	@18 50

Southern Flour is depressed and lower; sales have been reported of 200 bbls., at $13 30@$14 90 for ordinary to fair extra, and $14 90@$18 for fair to very choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive at $14 50@$17 for extra ℔ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. Rye Flour is dull at from $8 50@$9 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy and lower, being quoted at $5 90 for City, $6 15 for Western, and $6 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 250 bbls. and sacks, at $16@$17 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely quiet to-day. Desirable lots of Spring were scarce and held above the views of buyers. Other kinds were partially neglected and were unsettled in price. Sales were confined to 14,000 bushels inferior to very good No. 2 Spring at $2 60@$2 75 ℔ bushel. Corn has been much depressed to-day, and in the absence of anything like an active inquiry, holders have been very eager to realize, thus forcing down prices rapidly. Most of the sales effected to-day were made in a "peddling sort of way," and hardly sufficient to reliably indicate the full measure of the decline in values. New suffered more than even old, as it was much more freely offered, while buyers were decidedly shy. Sales since our last, 41,000 bushels at $1 25 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 12@$1 20 for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, closing at $1 13@$1 15; $1 05 for damaged do.; $1 18@$1 22 for Yellow Western, and $1 20@$1 28 for poor to extra choice Yellow Southern ℔ bushel. Oats have been in less demand at easier prices. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 85c.@89c. as extremes, the latter rate for choice new Ohio; State at 92c.@94c., and very poor do. at 91c. ℔ bushel. Sales 28,500 bushels. Barley has been in fair demand; 27,000 bushels Canada West sold at $1 27½@$1 28, free. Barley Malt quiet. Rye continues in moderate demand; sales 7,500 bushels at $1 75 for Western, $1 80 for Canada, free, ℔ bushel.; 8,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold, in bond, at $1 35 ℔ bushel.

LEATHER—Sole has been less freely dealt in at our quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good Middle, 29½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, but about steady, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 41c.@57c.; English Island, 57½c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 62c.@64c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $3 90@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand and steady, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending with May 20.—The market remains quiet and without change. The transactions since our last include sales of 200 bbls. Sperm on private terms, for manufacturing; and in Whale 700 bbls. Northern, at 75c., and 150 dark do. at 70c. ℔ gallon, both for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending May 20, 1867.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 20, 1867	11,644	49,413	670,300
Same time last year	10,572	32,333	524,500
Exports for the week ending Jan. 20, 1867	....	1,050	51,450
Previously	11,596	8,717	216,150
From Jan 1. to date	11,596	9,767	267,600
Same time last year	1,840	345	526,300

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet and heavy at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 24½c.@27c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Have been very quiet. Sales in Providence, last week, 71,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 9½c., extra; 18,000 do., 64x64, 9¼c., standards; 9,000 do., 64x64, 9c., common; 10,000 do., 60x64, private terms; 11,000 do., 60x64, 8¼c., light; 8,000 do., 56x60, 8c., ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much more freely offered to-day, at decidedly lower prices, and, consequently, has been more freely purchased, mainly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,850 bbls., in lots, at $22 80@$23 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 85@$22 87½, cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, and $21 87@$22 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,500 bbls. New Mess, including sellers' option, sixty and ninety days' delivery, at $23 12½@$23 18¾; also June delivery, buyers' option, at $23 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited demand at unchanged prices, closing at 9c.@10¼c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales 280 pkgs. Bacon is inactive at uniform rates; sales 215 boxes at 12⅝c.@13c., (the latter for very choice,) for Short Clear, and 11½c.@11⅝c. for short Rib, ℔ lb. Lard continues quiet at about drevious prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 670 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13⅝c. ℔ lb. Beef is in request and firm. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive; 150 tcs. India Mess were sold on private terms. Beef Hams are in rather moderate demand at $41@$43 ℔ bbl.; sales 210 bbls. Butter continues dull at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@25c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 10c.@19c. ℔ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh pails, ℔ lb	33	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	30	@32
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	28	@30
Western firkins and tubs, ℔ lb	16	@25
OLD CROP BUTTER.		
Good to fine State dairies, ℔ lb	22	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	15	@18
Common to fair State, ℔ lb	15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	13	@15
Western butter—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	12	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ℔ lb	10	@12
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb	12	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb	10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	10	@12
OLD CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	18	@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	13	@14

RICE—Has been in pretty good request at extreme rates; namely, $11 50@12 25 for Carolina, and $9 50@$9 87 for Rangoon, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been dull and unsettled in price.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet, the main call having been for Calcutta Linseed at equal to $2 60@$2 62½ gold, ℔ bushel, duty paid.

SKINS—Have been in fair demand including Deer; Honduras, at 58c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@47c.; Para, 62½c., in gold, ℔ lb. Tampico Goat 42½c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Payta, 32½c.@35c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacao, 50c.@55c., currency; Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 42½c. each.

SPICES—Have been inactive at former rates.

SUGARS—Have been stiffly held, but have been less freely sought after. Sales since our last 810 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¼c.@12½c., and 6,500 boxes Havana, part at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at from 13¼c.@15⅝c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 38,000 lbs. at 11⅞c.@12⅝c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 143,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c.; also, 64,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅝c.@9⅞c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet and rather easier in price.

TOBACCO—Has been steady, but not active.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in bond, at 34c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 120 bales Cotton on private terms; 7,500 bushels Corn by steamer at 4d. ℔ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese by steamer at 25s. ℔ ton, and 400 tons Copper Ore on private terms; also a ship and bark from St. John's with Deals, the latter at 61s.@62s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 2,500 bushels Corn on private terms. For Antwerp, 300 boxes Bacon at 30s. ℔ ton. For Genoa, a ship with Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Sales of Real Estate—MAY 21.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
Brooklyn Property.

House and lot, No. 22 Myrtle-avenue, three-story and basement, 24x40x75	$18,100
House and lot southeast corner Carroll and Van Brunt-street, three-story brick store, 20x36x65	6,550
House and lot, No. 66 Hamilton-avenue, three-story brick store, 20x36x60	4,925
BY A. J. BLEEKER, SON & CO.	
Eighty-sixth-street—Lot and buildings southwest corner Fourth-avenue, 25.[illegible]	9,900
One lot adjoining, 20x102.2	5,800

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls (sisters;) one as excellent cook, and would assist in the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to the country; have the best of City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 219 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and laundress, or would do housework in a private family of two or three persons; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 3d-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman; is a good cook and would assist in the washing; best of City reference given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 436 East 14th-st., old No. 228, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; or would take care of a gentleman's house for the summer; has no family; best of City reference. Call, till engaged, at No. 212 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; fully understands taking charge of a baby from its birth; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly eight years. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation to take care of growing children and do fine sewing, or as chambermaid and to do fine sewing; has City and country references, and would like to go in the country. Call or address at No. 223 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is willing and obliging; no objection to a permanent place in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 235 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuits, and understands all kinds of meats and soups; can give the best of country and City recommendations; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 346 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED — BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations in a small private family, one as good cook, (is an excellent laundress;) the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Monroe-st., near Scammel-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PROcure a situation for a young girl as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, &c.; a very neat sewer and can be well recommended. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 111 East 28th-st., a few doors east of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has several years' reference from families in this City with whom she has lived in both capacities. Call at 492 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and also dress ladies' hair and take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 436 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT middle-aged Protestant woman; can take the entire care of an infant from birth and bring it up by hand if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing to her house, or would go out by the day; is a capable good hand, and has the best of references. Can be seen or heard from by note at No. 255 Avenue B.; Mrs. CONARTY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has two years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; perfectly competent; good City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 140 West 18th-st., Door No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 817 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook and baker in a private family; would assist with the washing; no objection to go the country for Summer; reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, or can be heard from at No. 34 Beekman-st. by calling on T. F. Breese.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook and good washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has two and a half years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; fully competent to make ladies' or children's dresses; no objection to leaving the City. Address or call at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and take care of a baby. Call at No. 426 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country. Call at No. 423 East 17th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, in the City or country; nine years' reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse in a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 234 West 16th-st. Best City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and make children's clothing; good City reference. Call at 438 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing and ironing at her own residence or would go out by the day; good City references. Call for two days at No. 205 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; or would take care of a house for the Summer. Call at 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and plain sewing; would also assist with children if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 105 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, in a private family; good reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting and doing up of muslins; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 15th-st.; old No. 81 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required; very best City reference and highly recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the furnishing-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and competent seamstress; is willing to travel or go in the country; or can make herself generally useful; can take her own sewing-machine if required; is a Protestant, and can give the highest and most satisfactory reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WESTERN LADY A situation as governess and nurse, in which she will take entire charge of one or more children, between 3 and 14 years of age; has experience and unexceptionable references as to character and ability; would not object to travel or go South. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as child's nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family; can take charge of an infant; has good testimonials; has lived six years in a gentleman's family in the country. Call at No. 589½ 8th-av., corner 41st-st., over the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, living now with her parents, in this City, a situation as governess or lady's companion in an American family; has been educated in one of the first schools of Paris; has experience as a teacher and can give good reference. Address Mlle. A. A., No. 218 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; does all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady or assist in chamberwork if required; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 281 7th-av., entrance in 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 206 West 27th-st., third floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a neat, capable girl; is willing, economical and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references from last employer. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, who lost her own baby, a situation as nurse in a respectable family, or will take a child to nurse at her residence, No. 89 Essex-st., Jersey City; best of references given. Inquire for Mrs. NORTON.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT A SITUATION as nurse and plain sewer or chambermaid and light waiting; good reference for both; no objections to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 263 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT AND capable young woman, who is experienced in the care of children, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to travel with their lessons; the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG girl, a situation as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer, and a neat chambermaid; would like to go to the country for the Summer, or travel with a lady. Apply at her last employer's, No. 106 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF for the Summer by a Protestant woman; has first-class reference from those she kept house for; only man and wife; no children. Apply to Mrs. J. S. BRIGGS, to No. 472 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a private family, and understands her business; no objection to the country; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 215 West 42d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, who can take the place of laundress or general houseworker, a situation in the City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; would do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference; would prefer the country for the Summer. Call at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls, housekeepers. City or country; of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, lately landed, to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 43 Scammel-st., between Monroe and Cherry sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman to travel with a lady or take care of children; to Europe or any other part; is well accustomed to the sea. Address for two days No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up linens in style; or as chambermaid and fine washer; French fluting. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl to do chamberwork; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived ten years. Apply at No. 136 West 31st-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing; has best of references from last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 East 21-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHwoman, a situation as nurse; is competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 5th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a young woman who is experienced and competent; very best City references. Call or address No. 587 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do plain sewing or chamberwork, or to take care of children in a private family. Can be seen at No. 6 Livingston-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman, as nurse and seamstress; first class reference can be given; seen for two days at No. 118 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; City or country; is good washer, &c.; capable and willing; also a tidy active young girl. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st., rear building

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in the City or country, as nurse; understands chamberwork and plain sewing also. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.; has good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 444 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND competent English girl in the country, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS cook or kitchen-maid; has lived with respectable families in Scotland; reference given. Apply at No. 428 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best of reference. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELCH GIRL in a private family as first-class waitress; is fully competent; would like to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 98 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and to wait on young ladies. To be seen at her last employer's, where she has lived nearly three years, new No. 47 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse in a private family; is a good plain sewer; wages not so much of an object as a good home; has the best of City references. Call at No. 335 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all sorts of cooking; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 22d-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; will go in the country; three years' reference from her present employer, Mrs. Dodworth, No. 212 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; City reference. Call for two days at 159 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as lady's maid or nurse; understands hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, 10 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 147 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY (Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing. Apply at No. 428 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family; has the best City reference. Can be seen at 625 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse; is kind and obliging. Call for two days at No. 331 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO ANY FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE.—A young Protestant woman, who has lived in Europe, wishes to go again as nurse or lady's maid; she has the best testimonials from her employers. For further particulars inquire at No. 38 Park-place.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO TRAVEL to Europe with a lady as nursery governess, lady's or children's maid; good City reference. Address Miss ANNA, Station D, for two days.

COPYIST.—AN EDUCATED YOUNG LADY writing a neat and legible business hand, would desire to secure copying. Address COPYIST, Station D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of carriages and the proper treatment of horses; also a good driver; three years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address C. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in an auction or some wholesale house; can furnish good references as to character. Address H. C. OSBORN, Union-square Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to work in garden, keep lawn in order, &c., by a highly responsible Englishman, of middle age and Protestant principles; is a thorough groom and driver, having been many years in America and drove for distinguished families in New-York, to whom he refers; would take a place with his wife, who is a thorough housework-servant; or would prefer a place with cottage attached; no children; will be found a very valuable man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce the best of City references in regard to driving and grooming; will be well recommended by his present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 44 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT young married couple, no family, not long from England, in a first-class family; the woman to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; the man as coachman and groom; very best of testimonials from this City and the old country; no objection to City or country. Apply or address G. W., for three days, No. 10 East 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or groom and coachman, by a sober, steady young man; understands his business in all its branches; can be well recommended from his last employer, who can now be seen in town; would have no objection to take care of a small garden, or would go to the country if required. Call, or address N. E., No. 237 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single, sober, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also understands gardening; can milk; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has 14 years' of the best City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife: man as coachman and groom; wife as cook or chambermaid; both understand their business thoroughly; have no incumbrance; have the best of reference from their last place. Address J. B., for two days, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single, reliable, sober, industrious man of long good practical experience; advertiser understands farming and the care of horses and cows; good recommendations and City references. Address W. H., No. 201 Fulton-st., seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, lately arrived, a situation as porter or assistant bartender; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to hard work, or would go to the country as groom; has no objection to any situation. Call or address Mr. CAREY, corner 29th-st and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man who understands his business; would assist in the garden; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address E. D. T., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, a situation to travel with a family that is going abroad; the best of City reference given from his present employers. Address CHARLES, No. 4 Congress-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as plain vegetable gardener, or would assist in a garden; would make himself generally useful; has two years' reference from last place. Address JOHN BURBAGE, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived the last seven years; no objection to the country. Address a note to K. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHAN, BY a respectable Protestant married man, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference from his last employer. Call on or address J. D., at the harness-store, No. 50 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY MAN A SITUAtion on a gentleman's place to do general work, in City or country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address for two days C. A. T., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference; no objection to the country. Address J. R. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady young man; understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; will go to the country; has good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who is competent to take charge of a gentleman's stable; can show the very best of reference; is very obliging. Call on R. C., at Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; has first-class references; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR valet in a private family by a respectable Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country. Address, for three days, No. 402 6th-av.; apply in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver, and has the best of City reference. Address B. S., No. 35 West 29th-st., at Stilling's harness-store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A SITUation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; has first-class reference; can drive four in hand if required; is a Protestant. Call or address W. G., No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an Englishman; middle aged; can be highly recommended by his last employer; Staten Island preferred. Address T. W., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman as coachman and gardener; reference from his last employer. Apply at crockery-store, No. 252 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; first-class City reference; leaving on account of his employer removing from the City. Address M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GARdener as flower and vegetable gardener and for the care of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, &c. Call on J. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., No. 155 Broadway, Room 18.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as porter in a hotel in the City or country, can give the best of City reference. Address R. T., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; best of reference; country preferred. Address R. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman and groom, in country or City; can milk and take care of a cow; can come well recommended. Address G. P., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable single man, fully competent in every respect; can be highly recommended. Address WAITER, at Mr. Badeau's store, 941 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, COLlector or watchman, by a most respectable young man, not afraid of work. Address G. H., No. 180 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT BUTLER, A situation in a private family; five years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 160 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; understands his work perfectly; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., next door to 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER a situation. Those who are in want of the same, and are willing to give first-class encouragement, may address J. D. O., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as runner in a bank or banking-house, or would like a situation in a wholesale house; reference good. Address H. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; no objection to the country; can come highly recommended. Apply at No. 136 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of City and country reference. Call at private stable No. 6 West 17th-st., from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; is a good groom, sober, willing and obliging; best of reference. Address P. O., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

TO HOUSE OWNERS.—A YOUNG MAN with excellent references would like to occupy a furnished room, rent free, in some house that is being left for the Summer, taking general charge of the same as a return for the privilege. Address C. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

THREE FRENCH GENTLEMEN WHO can give the highest recommendations, desire to accompany American families going to the Paris Exposition. For references inquire at Rev. G. MOUSSEAU DES ILETS, No. 2 King-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in double-entry bookkeeping and foreign transactions; references unquestionable; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address SEMPER FIDELIS, Box 3,809 Post-office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—THE friends of a young man of active business habits, undoubted integrity and competent as assistant bookkeeper and confidential clerk, are desirous of finding a situation for him where salary and promotion will depend on his merits. Can give first-rate references and security. Fifty dollars will be paid for information that will lead to an engagement in a good house. Address W. M. F., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, TEACHers, salesmen &c., to sell KELLOGG'S UNITED STATES MERCANTILE REGISTER. Will pay well. Contains, in a convenient form, every species of information valuable to business men for reference purposes. Has no competition. T. D. KELLOGG, 116 Nassau-st.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cook, wash and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A CAREFUL, TEMPERATE, MIDdle-aged man to take care of horse and carriage, and act as driver for the Summer; if satisfactory might engage for a longer period. Address, with reference, H. W. T., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits $50 from $6, $200 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for a small private family; must understand her business and come well recommended. Apply at No. 148 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; competent, and with good City reference. Apply at No 131 West 13th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT book-keeper; must write well and furnish good reference. Address Box No. 2,078 Post-office.

A GOOD HOME AND HIGH WAGES offered to a reliable Protestant woman as nurse, who can bring satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. [illegible] 5th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. TREASURE TROVE. A New-York Story of Buried Gold. Characters by Messrs. George Clark, Stuart Robson, W. Whalley, Henderson, Burrell, Chalmers, Herne, Fenno, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Amelia Harris, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Mark Smith, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Harrison.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KING HENRY IV., Mr. James H. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE WORRELL SISTERS. FRA DIAVOLO and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, AMBITION, Mrs. Proctor as Ethelwold, and Mrs. W. G. Jones as Catherine Howard.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to last evening give the outline of a monstrous plot just discovered in Hanover, the object of which was the assassination of the King of Prussia and Count VON BISMARCK. Several persons of high rank in Berlin are said to be implicated in the conspiracy. Many arrests of suspected persons have been made, and it is supposed that the designs of the conspirators have been completely foiled by the prompt action of the Government.

Earl DERBY officially states that the American question will be amicably settled, though the proposition to submit the whole case to arbitration has been refused.

The Sultan of Turkey will go to Paris in July to visit the Exhibition.

GENERAL NEWS.

In February last Miss ADALINE GOODNOW, 18 years of age, of Brandon, Vt., suddenly disappeared, and all search for her was fruitless. Suspicion finally fell upon her father, and he was accused of having murdered her. Recently her remains were found at a great distance from her home, on the Chaffee Mountain. The Selectmen of the town now publish a statement setting forth that the young lady had undoubtedly wandered from home during one of the fits to which she was subject, and perished from exhaustion and cold. The statement is published to relieve the father from the suspicion which had attached to him.

A meeting of citizens of Springfield, Mass., was held last night to see what action the people should take "to suppress unmerciful cruelty, wanton barbarity and other henious crimes in the schools of that city." The immediate cause of so much indignation is the alleged cruel whipping of a pupil by a teacher for a frivolous offence, and the expulsion of a boy, whose father had detained him from school to go to a circus, for absenteeism.

D. P. WITHEE, of Lewiston, Me., has been fined for selling intoxicating liquors. His plea was that he kept a respectable place, and sold only cider and native wine; but Judge WALTON, who tried the case, said that the law of that State and experience pronounce ale, the juice of the grape, currant, apple, &c., after it ferments, alcoholic mixtures, and among the intoxicating liquors whose sale is prohibited.

The long-talked of boat race for $1,000 and the championship, between JOSEPH HAMMILL, of Pittsburgh, and WALTER BROWN, of Portland, took place at Pittsburgh yesterday. BROWN came in ahead, making the five miles in 46 minutes and 30 seconds, but HAMMILL claims a "foul," alleging that BROWN ran into him. The judges have not yet rendered their decision, but it is generally believed that HAMMILL's claim is an honest one.

At a fair and strawberry festival held by the ladies of the First Baptist Church at Memphis, an editor's secretary and chair were voted to the most popular editor in the city. They were awarded to SEMMES, formerly Commander of the rebel privateer *Alabama*, now editor of the *Bulletin*, he having received a majority of all the votes.

The steamer *Lady Head* arrived at Quebec yesterday from the lower ports, bringing the Captain and fourteen of the crew of the ship *Sea King*, lost on the voyage to Quebec. A brig is reported ashore at Port Neuf; also a ship ashore at Cape Losier, another at Cariboo Point and another in Trinity Bay. Names unknown.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, of the Engineer Corps, has been assigned to the charge of the works in Boston harbor, for which the sum of $375,000 was appropriated by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Gen. BENHAM will continue in charge of the works now being carried on under previous appropriations.

There are now 490 students at the University of Virginia. Virginia supplies 219, Maryland 39, Tennessee 36, Alabama 33, Georgia 31, North Carolina 24, Mississippi 18, West Virginia 15, Texas 14, Missouri 15, South Carolina 12, Kentucky 12, and Louisiana 10.

TERRENCE McDONALD, a Waterbury (Conn.) Fenian, who was captured in the Fenian raid and afterward released by the British authorities, has just been sentenced to seven years in the Connecticut State Prison for assaulting JOHN OXLEY, of Waterbury, and robbing him of $400.

On Wednesday last strawberries sold at Norfolk, Va., at sixty cents per quart, but arrived in such great quantities that on Saturday there were selling for ten cents per quart, Green peas were sold at $4 per barrel, and the price coming down in consequence of their being so plentiful.

A German of New-Holstein, Wis., petitions the President to allow his name to be recorded as sponsor of said German's seventh son, it being the custom in the old country for the ruler of the nation to be recorded as sponsor for the seventh son in uninterrupted succession.

Considerable excitement was created among the audience assembled to witness a theatrical performance in Corinthian Hall, Rochester, on Saturday evening, by the discovery that smoke was issuing from beneath the stage. A rush was made for the door, but some cool-headed gentlemen persuaded the audience to remain quiet. Hose was speedily brought to bear on the flames, and the fire extinguished without damage.

General SICKLES has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of liquor from grain in North and South Carolina. He gives as his reasons for so doing, the scarcity of food, which is augmented by the consumption of grain in making liquor, the frauds on the revenue to which it gives rise, and its tendency to produce poverty, disorder and crime.

The trial of BRIDGET DURGAN, charged with the murder of Mrs. CORIELL, at New-Market, N. J., was continued at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday. Important testimony for the prosecution, concerning the demeanor of the prisoner and the discovery of the murder, was adduced.

Dispatches by way of New-Orleans from Mexico, say that city is besieged by 20,000 Liberals, and bombardmen has begun. MARQUEZ defends the city with 800 men. The report states that the Liberals have determined to shoot all the Imperialist officers who may be taken.

At Port Colborne, C. W., on Saturday night, a man named MENNO GRAYBILL shot his brother-in-law, JOHN WALLACE, through the heart, and was shortly afterward shot himself by his own brother, SAMUEL GRAYBILL.

A young man named McCALL was killed yesterdry at Columbus, Mich., by a man named CURLY. They were endeavoring to settle an old quarrel when the murder was committed. CURLY has not yet been arrested.

The Troy *Whig* says that manufacturers of straw wrapping paper, from various parts of the country, held a private meeting in Albany on Thursday, and that they passed a resolution binding themselves to run their several mills on half time only.

A civil officer recently shot and killed a man who resisted arrest at Point Pleasant, Missouri. The friends of the deceased then shot and killed the officer and a friend who assisted him.

FILES, the ringleader of the Mobile riot, has been sent to Fort Gaines by the military authorities, and the United States troops are doing police duty in Mobile,

The St. Louis and Vicksburgh packet *Albert Pierce* took fire on Monday, between Memphis and Vicksburgh, and was totally destroyed. She was valued at $30,000; insured for $20,000.

Gold has been found in the bluffs overlooking the Missouri River, in Yankton County, Dakotah. Extravagant reports are in circulation, but nothing beyond the fact of the discovery is yet known.

A hardware manufactory at New-Haven, the largest in the United States, gives employment to 800 hands and turns out 4,000 different kinds of articles, worth from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 per year.

Great destitution is reported to exist among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians. They are without corn, and have no money to buy it. Their wants have been made known to the Government agents.

Messrs. HINDE & PORTER, commission merchants of Cincinnati, have failed. Their failure was caused by cotton operations and bad Southern debts. Their liabilities are $170,000.

A young man named EDWIN PFAFF was accidentally killed in Boston yesterday by the discharge of a pistol which he was handling.

Fifty barrels of mackerel, worth $500, were taken at a single haul, off the Hen and Chickens, on Saturday, by the schooner *Alert*.

THOMAS AUSTIN, of Northfield, N. H., died on Monday, aged 100 years and 9 months.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church continued in session yesterday. During the morning meeting several presbyterial reports and three protests against the action of the Philadelphia Presbytery, were received and referred to special Committees. A report from the Committee on Union, calling for a Convention of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States, to be held in Philadelphia on the second Wednesday in September next, occupied the undivided attention of the assembly during the afternoon session.

The question whether the Croton Aqueduct Board can be compelled by *mandamus* to award a contract for the construction of an engine and boiler-house, a chimney shaft and a tower for the "High Service Works" at Carmansville, near High Bridge, to Messrs. FREDERICK A. HACKLEY and BENJAMIN S. WELLS, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge SUTHERLAND. HACKLEY & WELLS claim to be the lowest bidders for the work. The Court reserved the decision.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday a resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to appoint three suitable persons to report upon the condition of such wharves, piers and slips as are now in a dilapidated condition, and the amount it will require to repair the same. It was also resolved to hold a public meeting to consider the expediency of selling at public auction such piers and slips.

At 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning a man named WM. BISHOP CARR, residing at No. 197 Gold-street, Brooklyn, was shot, in the vicinity of his house, by WM. T. SKIDMORE, an ex-sergeant of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct. The weapon used was an air-gun. The motive to the deed is wrapped in mystery. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, where his recovery was pronounced hopeless. Both parties are men of family.

The second trial of JOHN KANE for arson was commenced yesterday morning at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice MILLER. Eight jurors only out of forty-six were accepted, twenty-eight being excused upon peremptory challenge, and ten absentees were ordered fined $25 each. A new panel of one hundred names will be drawn from this morning at 11 o'clock, when the trial will doubtless proceed with due haste.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held in Plymouth Church last evening. A large audience was present. The services comprised singing of original hymns and addresses by the President of the Association and by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

According to Dr. HARRIS' letter of yesterday to the Board of Health, there were 385 deaths in this City (including public institutions) during the week ending Saturday, 18th inst., being a decrease of 31 as compared with those reported for the previous week, and 81 less than during the corresponding week of last year.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday one prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, one to the Penitentiary for six months, two were remanded for sentence, and three were acquitted.

The election of officers of the Mercantile Library took place last night. Mr. ALEXANDER RHIND was elected President. The official vote for the other officers had not been announced up to a late hour.

Produce and Merchandise were less freely dealt in yesterday, as a rule, and prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork and Cotton were lower. Very moderate Freight engagements were reported.

Reconstruction in Virginia.

The letter from our special correspondent at Richmond, which we publish this morning, can scarcely fail to attract attention. It gives a full, reliable, and interesting report of the progress of Virginia in the work of Reconstruction. And on the whole, the progress thus reported is highly satisfactory.

Few persons can thoroughly appreciate the utter paralysis which follows four years of civil war. Commerce destroyed, domestic industry disorganized, law overthrown, habits of order broken up, credit broken down, all old relations, pursuits and methods utterly annihilated,—everything is to be created anew, while the facilities for doing it and the courage to undertake it have been alike impaired. It is a hopeful sign to find a community, so exposed to the extreme disasters of long war as the people of Virginia have been, retaining the energy and the pluck even to attempt to restore their fortunes. In this respect our correspondent's report leaves nothing to be desired.

The political temper of the people seems also to be highly encouraging. There is, as a matter of course, a large number of the people of Virginia who have learned nothing from the war,—who have brought out of it the same notions, the same habits of action and of thought, the same hopes and aspirations, which took them into it. Such men are to be found always and everywhere. Virginia, always largely controlled by traditions and theories, probably contains more of them than any other State. They believe in State Rights,—in Slavery, in social, civil and political inequality, and in the Democratic party, now, just as they did before the pitiless logic of events had swept all these things out of existence. They are the Bourbons of the period,—the Tories of this new and greater Revolution; and with every year of the new Era they will grow more obstinate and less important.

But the mass of the people understand the change which has been wrought in the actual condition and necessities of the State, and are prepared to make it the basis of their political action. They accept the equality of the races,—the universal suffrage of the blacks,—disfranchisement of part of the whites,—freedom of speech and of political action, as facts which are fixed and irreversible,—and they have no *wish* to reverse or change them. They assent to their essential justice,—and they desire to organize a political party which shall give them full and permanent ascendency in the affairs of the State.

There ought to be no difficulty in bringing about this result. There are quite enough people in the State, black and white, who share these sentiments, to give them the ascendency sought. The danger of defeat arises from dissensions among themselves. The small party of extremists, represented by HUNICUT and men of his stamp, who have neither character, numbers nor influence of themselves, are determined to keep control of the Republican organization for their own purposes, and hope, by promises of confiscation, land and special favors, to alienate the negro voters from the great body of their friends and bring them under their own control. There certainly ought to be sufficient wisdom among the great body of Union men in Virginia to prevent a division which may result in surrendering the State to disloyal hands.

The general condition and prospects of Virginia, as reported by our correspondent, as we have already said, are on the whole encouraging. We shall receive, from other parts of Virginia and of the other Southern States, from the same able and experienced writer, similar accounts of the progress of the South toward social, material and political Reconstruction.

The National Finances—The Evil and the Cure.

Whatever be the foundation of the rumors afloat in regard to a Summer session of Congress, the pretext assigned is so obviously true that the project cannot be scouted as improbable. The condition of the national finances would justify much more anxiety than it has occasioned. It cannot be said to be unexpected, or as yet alarming, in any other sense than that of an inchoate danger. But the ascertained facts are a warning against over-confidence and indifference, and the prospect is gloomy enough to indicate the perils that are in store if remedies be not speedily applied. A wide-spread business depression, and industrial struggles which can be accounted for only on the hypothesis of poverty and suffering, would of themselves be causes of uneasiness. But when to these are added a taxation which paralyzes enterprise and deranges trade, and after all proves unequal to the Government expenditure, and a debt which, enormous as it is, bids fair to be increased, the case becomes a really bad one. It shows that the country is on the high road to embarrassment, and that nothing less than wise and vigorous statesmanship can save us from disaster.

Unfortunately, however, the political combination to whom the design of a Summer session is attributed, is of a character that precludes the hope of remedial measures as a consequence of its success. The avowed purpose is to provide for expenditures already authorized, which the Treasury is unable to cover, and also to enact other money schemes before the political complexion of Congress be changed by the admission of Southern members. The Secretary has not in hand the means of consummating all the plans of Congress, and his discretionary power is too limited to be available to the extent required. Besides, Soldier Bounty schemes, and schemes for all imaginable forms of compensation, are features of the Radical programme to which delay will probably be fatal. These schemes must be perfected before financial panic or disaster actually occur, or they will be utterly destroyed. No party would dare to champion them when the financial difficulties now experienced by the Treasury shall have ripened and burst upon the country. Hence the reported desire of the Radical leaders for a full attendance at Washington on the 5th of July is perfectly intelligible. But their success would only make bad worse. To furnish the means required for appropriations now ordered, and the vast schemes of waste and plunder which seem to be considered essential to the preservation of partisan power, but three methods are available. Taxation must be increased to a degree commensurate with the augmented wants of the Government; or more loans must be authorized, entailing taxation to pay the interest; or the currency must be further inflated to an amount proportionate to the contemplated expenditures. One or another of these courses must be pursued if the party leaders who favor a Summer session carry their points.

But either of these methods will precipitate disaster, and render it more terrible. The present rate of taxation is more than the industry of the country can permanently sustain. Its weight is crushing; to add to it would be to bring all things to the ground. Again, more loans are for the time impracticable. The bonds in the market are with difficulty kept at their present prices, and the inevitable effect of further issues would be to force them below par. The strain upon the Government credit is quite as severe as it can bear, and all the resources at the command of the Treasury are needed to preserve public confidence unimpaired. The third course would be even more surely ruinous. Fresh issues of currency, now that the exigencies of war are over, would renew all the evils of inflation in their most intense form. More paper money would be equivalent both to increased taxation and the destruction of Government credit. It would entail upon industry all the burdens of one, and upon the country all the ruin of the other.

In truth, the three plans which alone afford the means of carrrying out the Radical policy are an exaggeration of the evils which now afflict the country. Debt, taxation and an inflated currency—these are the chief sources of the depression which crushes enterprise and of the maladies which paralyse labor. What is wanted is a policy that shall comprehend these evils, and develop the remedies they severally need. It may not be possible by any specific to cure them completely and at once, but it is possible so to treat them that they shall show a gradual and positive improvement. The existing inflation of the currency, for instance, may not admit of immediate rectification, but a safe process of contraction is nevertheless possible, with a tendency all the time in favor of industry and trade. So with the taxation: it must continue heavy through another generation, be our statesmen wise as they may; but it may be simplified and reduced in a manner that will afford great relief, and at the same time lessen immensely the cost of collection. This at any rate is certain—it is possible to prevent the growth of taxation and the growth of debt, by firmly resisting all new schemes of expenditure, however plausible the pretences on which they rest. And it is possible to put down all devices for fostering the inflation of the currency, whether the result be fatal to Radical supremacy or not.

A dangerous mistake will be committed, however, if a mere negative policy be persisted in. It is not enough to say that there shall be no increase of governmental expenditure; provision must be made for reducing the present rates of expenditure. This may be most easily done, perhaps, in connection with the estimates of the War Department and the Freedmen's Bureau, which are maintained at a standard strangely at variance with old-fashioned ideas of peace establishments. The reconstruction of the South, involving as it will the termination of the military Governments and bureau system of protecting and helping the freedmen. will be a most efficacious measure of retrenchment. In that light alone it is of vast importance, considering the troubles which now hang over the Treasury and exhaust the pockets of the people.

The Pope's Subscription—A New Appeal for Help.

A year ago the Pope appeared in the American market for a loan of $4,000,000, (gold.) It was not gratuities he asked from those who recognized his spiritual authority and desired to uphold his temporal power. The affair was treated as a regular and legitimate financial operation. The bonds were of the regular marketable kind, and great inducements were offered to purchasers—not in the shape of spiritual dividends or plenary indulgences, but in the form of high interest, payable at short intervals. A hundred dollar ($100) gold bond was sold for sixty-six ($66) dollars, gold, and bore an annual interest of five per cent. on the face of it—which, taking into account the price of the issue, gave an actual interest of over seven and a half per cent. on the investment. The Catholic clergy did what they could to float this American Papal Loan; and the Archbishop of this diocese made an earnest appeal to the faithful in its behalf. Toward the close of last year we heard that something like a quarter of the sum asked for had been raised; but since that time we have heard nothing of the progress of subscriptions; and we surmise that the prospect of raising the four millions of dollars in gold has been growing very dismal.

The Pope, however, is as badly off for money as ever. Last year he needed it to "insure the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations between France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal debt,"—this year he needs it "on general principles."

Accordingly, an effort is now being made by the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy of America to raise a voluntary subscription to be presented to PIUS the Ninth. It is not an interest-bearing loan that is now offered on the Pope's behalf to investers and speculators, but a free gift from the faithful to the Holy Father that is being raised. The work has been energetically opened by the priests throughout the country; and subscriptions have commenced to come in, in a way which makes it easy to believe that it will be possible, from year to year, to raise enough money in this country alone to pay all the expenses of St. Peter's Chair, and even to furnish the Pope a supply of the breech-loading guns and rifled cannon which he so devoutly desires. The collection which has just been taken up in the churches of the Philadelphia diocese reached the handsome sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars, and the Archbishop of New-York stated last Sunday, in his sermon in St. Patrick's Cathedral, that, on that day, "collections would be made and contributions received" for the Pope in all the churches of the Archdiocese. The pecuniary result of the appeal which the Archbishop then made has not yet been announced; but, under the circumstances, it ought to have reached at least a hundred thousand dollars. If the more wealthy Catholics throughout the country do anything like what might be expected of them, the Church in America ought to be able to offer His Holiness, on this occasion, a gift of not less than a million dollars, (greenbacks). This would not only secure special benedictions for the United States, and perhaps a red hat for one of our prelates, but it would enable the Pope to "commemorate the coming anniversary of the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul with all due honor and becoming splendor," as described by the Archbishop in last Sunday's discourse.

The present subscription is the first in a line of annual subscriptions to be taken up hereafter in all the Catholic Churches of this country for the Roman Pope. They are intended to aid him in meeting his ever-enlarging pecuniary embarrassments. If the thing is skillfully managed on this and subsequent occasions, we have no doubt that an exceedingly imposing sum will be annually sent from this country to swell the Pope's revenues. Even if the logic of events should before long compel PIUS the Ninth to give up his temporal power, disband his army and resign his sovereign pretensions, he will still require a large income for maintaining the external show of his spiritual authority, and for illustrating the majesty which belongs to him as the Fisherman's successor.

The Pope has maintained himself in Rome for a half year without being directly supported by French bayonets. When the French troops left in December last it was supposed that the revolution which had smouldered during the eighteen years of their occupation would at once burst out. The unquenchable hatred of the Roman people for the anomalous tyranny which kept them in thrall was ready for expression. It needed but the word of their revolutionary leaders to cause them to trample in the dust the despotism which had so long crushed them, and to proclaim again the Republic which flashed into brief existence in 1849, and which left memories not yet powerless with the present generation of Romans. Even GARIBALDI, however, impatient as he is of the Papal assumptions in the city of which he was once a ruler, has restrained himself from countenancing revolutionary attempts at this time. The welfare and freedom of Rome must be subordinated for the time being, to the welfare of Italy. It is not an unwise toleration of tyranny that governs his course, but a wise sagacity which enables him to foresee the working out of his purposes through other means than such as would endanger all that he has achieved for Italy in past years. The consummation of Italian unity, however, and the abolition of what RICASOLI recently termed an "unparalleled ecclesiastical principality," are being surely reached, and will not be delayed by all the donations the Pope may get from this country.

American Steamers and the American Mails.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The first article under the heading of "Minor Topics" in your issue of yesterday, referred to under the same heading to-day, contains so much that is erroneous, and is so manifestly unjust to the Postmaster-General that I cannot refrain from replying thereto.

A perusal of the letter of Postmaster-General RANDALL, published in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 11th inst., will convince you at once that American commerce has had no more earnest friend holding that position, under any administration, since this Government was formed. The distinct, out-spoken and manly stand which he there takes in favor of American steamers receiving Government support is worthy of an American statesman.

No such decision has been made, as that which is asserted in the article referred to. A temporary schedule for the months of March, April and May was made up, giving mails to each of the four American steamers. If the time made by these steamers was such as to enable the Department to stem the torrent of complaint and abuse that is poured in upon it from every quarter for sending mails by slow instead of fast steamers, they would then be placed in the schedule for the remainder of the year, which cannot be made out until the four American steamers referred to shall have completed their round trips, and returned to this country.

One of these, the *Atlantic*, is now returning with a full mail. All the steamers that left Europe on the same day have arrived, and their mails were distributed on Sunday last. Yesterday and to-day merchants are calling for their letters, complaining that their goods, brought by the other steamers, must go into bonded warehouse because the *Atlantic* has not arrived with their letters.

In conclusion I would say that not only the Postmaster-General, but all attached to this office, would hail with delight the day when we can, with justice to the public, dispatch every foreign mail by an American vessel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

This is all right and proper. We never doubted the patriotic desire of both Mr. KELLY and Mr. RANDALL for the prosperity of American commerce, and for the transportation of American mails by American steamers. But we think that the Postmaster-General, in order to do what little lies in his power to bring about this result, should be a little less sensitive to the "torrent of complaint and abuse" which Mr. KELLY says "is poured in upon the Department from every quarter for sending mails by slow instead of fast steamers,"—than he seems to be. Every mail cannot go by the *fastest* steamer,—that is very certain. Some steamers are faster than others, yet the Postmaster-General does not refuse to send mails by any but the fastest. He sends them by all the steamers,—fast and slow,—except the *four* carrying the American flag. He cannot send them by *these* because of the "torrent of complaint and abuse from every quarter;"—but why is that "abuse" limited to these particular ships? Has the fact that they are *American* ships anything to do with it? The agents of *thirty* foreign steamers,—and of a hundred or two foreign importing merchants, can do a good deal when they set themselves about it, toward getting up a "torrent of complaint" against anything they don't like; but the Postmaster-General is too familiar with such manœuvres to be misled by them.

We beg to suggest that the merchants who shipped their goods by "other steamers," and sent their letters by the *Atlantic*, are not the only parties concerned in the carrying of the mails. Let them, and everybody else, send their letters by any other steamers they choose; they have only to mark them accordingly. But the great mass of the foreign mails is made up of letters from persons not so impatient of a day's delay, and who would prefer they should be carried by American steamers, rather than have those steamers cut off by their own Government from the privilege of carrying the mails at all. As the steamers receive only postage on the mails they carry as their remuneration, no injustice would be done by making up a mail for every American steamer that leaves the port,—leaving those merchants and others to send by other steamers who choose to do so. But while every foreign steamer, fast or slow, goes out loaded with American mails, it is scarcely the thing to cut off our own steamers altogether,—even if "complaints" pour in that they are not the fastest steamers afloat.

MINOR TOPICS.

We agree with the *Tribune* that Judge KELLEY said nothing in Mobile which ought to have provoked a riot, or at which any sensible and discreet man should have taken offence. But it will do no harm, nevertheless, for Judge KELLEY and the *Tribune* both to bear in mind that a good many things happen in this world which ought not to happen, and that it is hardly safe to assume that every man, in a mixed mass meeting of five or six thousand people, is both sensible and discreet. If a speaker desires to preserve the peace and prevent trouble, he will think it worth his while to avoid everything which can needlessly excite the passions and prejudices of his audience, however foolish those prejudices may be; if he desires to excite a tumult he will address himself probably to those very passions and prejudices; and if he doesn't think or care much about it either way, he will be very likely to yield to the impulse of the moment and do very much as Judge KELLEY did. But we really do not see as yet why Gen. SWAYNE found it desirable to suspend the civil authorities of Mobile and take charge of the city himself. So far as we have had any evidence on the subject, it has shown that the authorities were in no sense to blame for the outbreak—that they did everything to suppress it—that they have arrested and will punish the rioters, and that they declared their readiness to guarantee Judge KELLEY against similar interruptions in the future. Gen. SWAYNE probably had reasons which have not yet reached us for the action he has taken.

Some practical measures in regard to the repair of the wharves and piers of the City seem to be forced upon the consideration of the authorities. In leasing these wharves to private parties, the City undertakes to keep them in proper condition for use,—and for not having done so payment of rents to the amount of $100,000 had been refused up to the first of January last. The refusal of the Governor to sign the bill making appropriations for repairing them, has left the City without authority in the premises; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund now call on the Comptroller for a full statement of the condition of this class of City property, and for the appointment of a commission of three persons to investigate and report on the proper steps to be taken. It is quite time something was done on the subject; few more urgently demand attention.

It seems probable that when the Constitutional Convention assembles at Albany, the first thing it does will be to adjourn to Saratoga. There are many inducements to such a course. Saratoga is much pleasanter and healthier in Summer than Albany. Leland's Opera House is a healthier and better hall for meeting than the Assembly Chamber,—and offers of board have been made sufficiently low to be tempting. We have very little doubt the proposition will strike the members of the Convention favorably. What the Summer visitors to Saratoga would say about it, is more doubtful but less important, as they are not to be consulted. They could not object very strenuously, however, to the addition of one more to their rather limited list of amusements.

BOOTH's diary, of which so much has been said, proves to have been rather a worthless record after all. It throws no light whatever on the assassination conspiracy, except to make it more probable that BOOTH was himself the centre and origin of the whole affair, and that his vanity and the hope of achieving "greatness" were all that prompted him. The act was no sooner committed, however, than all his delusions on this subject vanished, and he groaned over the fate he had brought upon himself with a good deal of human feeling, and but little heroism. There is nothing in it which tends in the least to inculpate anybody else, and all the conjectures and assumption which were thrown about it, are scattered by its publication.

"We do not mean to say or to imply that Mr. GREELEY went to Richmond to bail JEFFERSON DAVIS because he approved of the rebellion and regrets its defeat; but we *do* say that his doing so is heartily indorsed by every rebel sheet from Maine to Texas, and by every newspaper and every Copperhead who *did* approve of the rebellion and who *does* sincerely and heartily deplore its overthrow. Men and brethren! does not this single fact speak for itself?" We desire it to be understood that this little bit of logic is not original with us, nor do we insist upon its cogency and conclusiveness. It is a style of reasoning which in time past has been a great favorite with the *Tribune*, and we were merely trying to see how it would *fit* when applied to a recent incident. What does the *Tribune* think of it now?

The giving to each Pacific Railway Company the control of as much road as they can build is an admirable incentive to the Eastern and Western rivals who are pushing out as rapidly as they can toward the centre of the vast area to be crossed. There is a prize to be gained besides mere *éclat*—it is the great central trade with Montana, Utah, Colorado and the other swiftly expanding States. St. Louis, the old trading post of the Mississippi French, and San Francisco, the ancient mission ground of the Spanish Jesuits, stand about on an equality now in respect to prices of most goods, and, of course, the railroad that takes freight to the central markets with the least amount of wagon travel and tedious teaming will be the one to get the first start in establishing connections of trade. Railroading doesn't cost traders more than a third as much as teaming, to be remunerative all around; and when in addition to economy is added speed, the hundreds of thousands of shrewd Mormons, busy miners, hard-workers of every sort throughout those central States are going to clasp hands in trade with the first comers.

The Philadelphia *American* draws some distinctions, which are not unworthy of attention, in regard to the current talk about the "finality" of the reconstruction measures of the last Congress. It declares its entire willingness that if the Southern States shall comply with their terms, they shall again be admitted to representation in Congress; but it is *not* willing that Congress shall thereupon abdicate its authority, or cease to legislate for the people of the Southern States as it may deem necessary. We must say we have never heard of any who contended for such a construction as is here condemned. Congress will have precisely the same rights *after* the South is readmitted, as before, certainly no less; and it will be in duty bound to exercise these rights for the public good. The one thing which the South will receive by compliance with the terms of the reconstruction law, will be readmission to its just share of political power in national affairs, with deliverance from the military rule now imposed upon it. The *American* thinks it may become necessary for Congress to provide for universal education,—to give the suffrage to colored men in the Free States and to break up the "land monopoly" of the Southern States. Whether Congress can or cannot do all these things, we will not now discuss. It certainly will have just as much right to do them after the South returns, as it has now, and no more;—but the South will have gained, not the right but the opportunity, to have something to say about them for herself.

The anxiety of those interested in petroleum to find some mode by which it can be used as a fuel for heat is not confined to this country. England has been agitated somewhat of late years by statements from her geologists and statisticians as to the probable giving out of her coal beds at some indefinite time in the future, and ever since there has been much talk of finding some liquid fuel, more particularly as a heater for steam boilers; for, besides the saving of an immense amount of bituminous coal, it has advantages of condensed bulk and cleanliness, and, most liquid fuels being concentrated forms of carbon, an additional value in intensity of heat. So important is the subject deemed that the English Admiralty have granted an appropriation of £127 for the purpose of a competitive trial of distilled shale oil, petroleum, creosote or tar oil, and naphthaline. A common service gunboat boiler, with thirty-six feet surface of fire grate, has been prepared for the experiments which are to take place in the Dockyard at Woolwich. We are not yet too old to have another oil-fever, though, like cholera, the more we know of it the better we are able to treat it, and the less dangerous does it become.

The English papers had their laugh, (as we did ourselves,) at the costume question in Congress and the various witticisms and the peculiar eloquence to which it gave rise. But it seems the matter of vestments is, after all, an important one. That portion of the House of Lords called the "right reverend bench," in other words, the bishops, are starting afresh the ritualistic discussion, and at first had thought of introducing a bill upon the subject. But that has been dropped for the present, until a Royal Commission shall have been appointed to inquire whether or not the "sacrificial vestments," as latterly introduced by the ritualists, are legal; if yes, they must be legislated out of law; if no, their illegal use must be suppressed by act of Parliament. Hundreds and thousands are represented as becoming disaffected and alienated from the Church by the retrogression to ritualistic extremes, and already have the services at the Church of St. Alban, in London, been made the subject of legal action against the officiating priest. There is some sense in this opposition, for if a church have a rubric it should be either used or authoritatively altered, and when the Church is the State, legal form undoubtedly has its place of importance, such as it is.

To-day is the opening of the Spring Races at Jerome Park, and if the weather is fair, it will be an occasion of interest. The population of a great City like New-York absolutely require some out-of-door sports,—some attractions which gather multitudes of people, even if but few actively participate in them. Probably not one in ten of those who go to the races here, or in London and Paris, where racing is still more fashionable and popular than it has yet become with us, care a straw about the racing itself or the results of the rivalry. They go because they will meet some thousands of people, more or less of whom they know, and with whom they can have a pleasant visit in the midst of most beautiful natural scenery, with every provision for comfort, and with just excitement enough to keep every one in good spirits. The gathering on these occasions has all the attractiveness of a gigantic pic-nic,—the races serving rather as the excuse than the reason for going. Everything at Jerome Park is in admirable order. The grounds have been cleared, smoothed and ornamented in a variety of ways since last year; a new, spacious and elegant Clubhouse has been erected, where lunches, dinners and refreshments in any style will be served;—the grand stand, which is among the finest in the world, has been repainted,—and everything has been done to make the occasion interesting and delightful. There is but one thing doubtful in the whole affair, and that is the weather. What that will be we can tell better bye and bye. But for the sake of the thousands interested, we hope it will be fine.

Would it be out of place to give a gentle hint to our popular restaurants that they might now give some consideration to the question of revising their scale of prices? We know quite well that things—that is, some things—are yet very high. We know that flesh and flour, and consequently bread and steak, are dear. But at the same time we know that scores of the articles which have swelled the expenses and the prices at our public restaurants are not much more than half as costly as they were a year ago. Yet we hardly know a restaurant which has lowered its prices in any particular, and we know several prominent ones which, during the past year, have enlarged all the figures on their bills of fare. Your dinners, gentlemen, are admirable, but your bills, they would appall PEABODY.

The Tax on Mining.

Since the war, which made such an extensive draft upon our national resources and credit, the Government has very wisely been giving more especial attention to the systematic encouragement and development of mining interests than ever before. Among other changes the present laws for administration of the United States Mints have come in for their share of revision. Mr. LOUIS A. GARNETT, formerly of the San Francisco Mint, addressed a letter on the subject to the Treasury Department which was laid before the Senate as embodying points worthy of consideration. After showing that, despite the vast amounts of bullion produced, the workers of mines as a class are very poorly repaid, the high mint charges and the internal revenue tax of one-half of one per cent. are alluded to as oppressive on the interests of domestic mining, and, in their application to the assaying and refining of foreign bullion, as tending to repel the products of Mexico and British Columbia, and force them into other channels.

This is quite true. Under the present mode of mining, the charges and revenue tax, whether for original refining and coining, or for recoining of foreign issues, are collected directly from the owner of the bullion, as a deduction from its value, and amount to about 1½ per cent. on gold, and 2½ per cent on silver. This is charging the producer of a common necessity with the expense of making it useful to the community. The system seems to have arisen from the desire of the Government to make the mints pay as much of their own expenses as possible; but so long as they extend their sphere by adding to their natural and proper operation of coining the costly processes of refining, their expenses must exceed their receipts, and while the amount taken in brings but an insignificant sum to the Treasury, it is practically an oppressive tax to the miner.

Mr. GARNETT suggests as a relief the authorization by Congress of the mint officers to make contracts for exchanging the crude bullion deposited at the mint for bullion fit for coinage. Private refiners can carry on their operations with less expense and could make a more reasonable tariff to producers, while Government would be relieved of the disagreeable necessity of making annual appropriations to cover deficiencies of the mints growing out of their refining operations. The coining value of our gold would thus remain greater than its commercial value; relieved of an unnecessary and oppressive tax it would no longer go abroad to seek its utilization, and the bullion of the whole continent would become by natural domestication "American gold." There are other points in this admirable letter, but the above is the most important and practical.

Quarantine and Health.

On Friday last the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller approved the action of the Quarantine Commissioners, Board of Health and Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, by which a site for a temporary Quarantine was selected on Barren Island, under the law of 1867; and by which the "Landing and Loading Station" was located on the west end of Coney Island, under the act of 1866.

It has been found, however, that the Governor has not yet signed the bill asked for by the Board of Health to supply some deficiencies discovered in the Health Bill of last Winter, and which will facilitate the discharge of its duties under the new tenement-house legislation. It cannot be doubted, however, that so salutary a bill, which passed almost, if not quite, without a party division, will soon receive his signature; and in that event the Board of Health will have no excuse for any inefficiency this Summer.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 21.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., the following officers were declared elected, and are to be installed to-morrow: M. W. Grand Master RICHARD WATSON, of Doylestown. R. W. Deputy Grand Master PETER B. LONG, of Philadelphia. R. W. Grand Warden SAMUEL F. GWINNER, of Bridgeton. R. W. Grand Secretary WM. CURTIS, of Philadelphia. R. W. Grand Treasurer M. RICHARD MUCKLE, of Philadelphia. R. W. Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, J. A. SIMPSON, of Philadelphia. Grand Sire of Grand Lodge of the United States, J. P. SANDERS, will be officially received at the session on Wednesday, and in the evening a complimentary collation will be served in honor of the occasion, at which a number of prominent members will be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.

There is a saying that "Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick;" but the hope deferred of seeing the drama of "Treasure Trove," which, after many postponements, finally made its way from mythical origin to public recognition last evening at this theatre, could scarcely have made the heart quite so sick as its realization. The author of Mr. GROVER's new play acknowledges on the programme his indebtedness to the "Connongate Legends" for the story of this piece. He might have gone further, and confessed his indebtedness to the streets for his dialogue, to every known melo-drama for his characters, and to a luxurious and undaunted imagination for his incidents. Such dramas carry out the notion which a class of writers follow, that the purpose of the stage is to image forth a state of things as unlike as possible to that which prevails in real life. No play constructed upon this principle can live. Fine scenery, dashing dresses, slang "humor" and fast talk, may lend it attractiveness for a brief time, and to a limited class of people; but it cannot endure. A recent critic has likened a play to a house. As no architectural decorations can make a house substantial which is built of bad materials, so no skill of actors or scene painters can give strength or vitality to a drama which is built of bad stuff. The radical defects of "Treasure Trove" are, that from the foundation to the roof it is made up of improbabilities. We have scarcely patience to enter into details. An idea of the plot will be sufficient. A convict died at Blackwell's Island after first revealing to a surgeon of the prison that he has concealed "Gold—Gold—Gold" in a mysterious locality zigzag from "Spuyten Duyvel." The honorable young surgeon, who scorned to accept half of this buried treasure and permit the convict to escape, is supposed to exhume it all after the wretch's suicide—and becomes a most welcome guest in the best society—as it is known that all unknown adventurers do—makes love to the belle of Saratoga and is rejected, but on saving her life from an obliging torrent which waits for him to climb to its brink before it tosses her over, he is accepted and marries her. Besides these leading incidents in his career, the honorable young surgeon speculates in "Erie"—which permits Mr. GROVER to exhibit a very lively tableau of the inside and outside of the Stock Exchange; visits the new *Herald* office, in front of which the newsboys dance a ballet as is their wont, and a bar-room in Nassau-street, in which is evolved the poetical idea of a bar-keeper's dream. Through these incidents shine gems of local slang, in which all the characters, without respect to sex, condition or age, indulge. As a whole we do not think "Treasure Trove" a lovely play.

A Note from Mr. Fairclough.

FRENCH THEATRE, Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day there appears an article from the pen of your critic upon my performance of *Hamlet* last night, in which he says "Mr. FAIRCLOUGH shows a fine appreciation of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, in a liberal employment of many of that tragedian's mannerisms, and wherever he does so is good, and was rewarded with plentiful applause. Mr. FAIRCLOUGH also has a prejudice in favor of such pronunciations as 'biserness' and 'strucken.'"

In reply permit me to state that I never have seen Mr. BOOTH play *Hamlet*, with the exception of the last act, some years ago, and that long after I had formed and executed my own conception of the part. As for the false pronunciation with which he charges me, I *did* say "strucken," and did *not* say "biserness." The former word is strictly Shakespearian, which knowledge your theatrical critic appears innocent of. The latter was purely a mistake of his own, owing to the sound issuing from my mouth passing through a faulty tympanum.

Trusting that, as an act of justice to me, you will publish this letter in your columns, I remain, your obedient servant, BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Spring Meeting—The Entries for the Races To-day—The Pool Betting Last Night.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club commences to-day at Jerome Park, Fordham, and if the weather should prove propitious, will doubtless be a highly successful one. At the time of writing, the prospect is not particularly bright, for the heavy lowering clouds and misty atmosphere portend a fall of rain. We paid a visit to the course yesterday, and found the track heavy and holding, but after a few hours warm sun would have a wonderful effect in getting it into running order. A large number of stables are already on the track, and we found the subjoined string of thoroughbreds on the ground, ready to fulfill the engagements in which they already are or may be entered.

Col. D. McDANIELS has *Ripley, Julius, Blackbird, Morrissey* and *Millie* (formerly known as the *Planet* filly, dam *Carolina*,) who won a race at the recent Hoboken meeting.

Messrs. WATSON & PURYEAR have *Onward, Delaware, Capt. Moore* and *Bourbon*, the latter by *Glencoe* out of *Fleur de Lis*.

Mr. SANFORD's stable consists of *Loadstone, Dot* and *Barring*, under the care of that gentleman's new trainer, Mr. TAYLOR, of Newmarket, a son of the veteran TOM TAYLOR, the private trainer for the late Earl of Chesterfield, and esteemed as one of the ablest trainers in England.

Mr. F. MORRIS has *Ruthless, Monday*, the gray gelding by *Eclipse*, dam *Fidelity*. *Egotist*, and a two-year old. They are under the charge of the experienced trainer, Mr. A. J. MINER.

Mr. T. B. REED has *Urbana* and *Enchantress* in the care of Mr. DOWLING, a trainer of extensive experience on the Australian turf.

Mr. R. CAMERON's stable comprises *Warminster, Berogue, Hampton Court* and a *Vandal* colt belonging to Mr. PENNOCK.

Mr. C. ALLOWAY has the hurdle racer *Black Bess*.

Mr. BELMONT's lot, under the care of the clever trainer Mr. C. LITTLEFIELD, has *Maid of Honor*, a two-year old brown colt by *Lexington*, dam imp. *Maud* by *Stockwell*, and a brown colt by *Lexington*, dam *Lucy Fowler* by *Albion*.

Messrs. FORBES and JEROME's stables comprises *Fleetwing, Redwing, De Courcy* and *Clara Clarita*, in charge of the veteran Col. P. C. BUSH and his First Lieutenant GEO. WALDRON.

The first race to-morrow is the Spring stakes for three-year olds, dash of three-quarters of a mile. The entries, eight in number, are as follows: *Hampton Court, Maud of Honor, Clara Clarita, Annie, Workman, Ruthless, Monday, Morrissey* and *Metairie, Monday, Hampton Court* and *Annie* will not start.

The second race is a dash of a mile for a purse of $500, and the following are entered: *Luther, Dot, Mittie*, (late *Planet* filly,) *Monday, Enchantress, Richmond* and *Onward*.

The third race is a dash of two miles and a quarter. *Delaware*, being the only entry, will, of course, walk over for it.

The following pools sold last night at J. W. WHITMAN's Club House, No. 1,160 Broadway, by Dr. K. UNDERWOOD, and at Lafayette Hall, near Houston-street, Broadway, by Messrs. SOMERINDYKE & ARMSTRONG, will show the relative public estimation of the respective horses:

POOLS—THREE-QUARTER MILE DASH.

	Dr. Underwood.				Somerindyke & Co.	
Ruthless	$250	$300	$500	$460	$80	$90
Metairie	80	105	205	350	22	21
Maid of Honor	110	110	350	350	17	16
Morrissey	70	90	110	115	15	15
Clara Clarita	20	25	50	45	4	6

MILE DASH.

		Dr. Underwood.
Onward	$120	$250
Monday	110	190
Dot	50	170
Luther	40	110
Mittie	35	105
Enchantress	20	65
Richmond	25	45

By referring to the advertisement in our turf column it will be seen that special trains are run by the Harlem Railroad direct to the course at the times announced.

The Weather and Out-Door Sports.

The unpropitious state of the weather interferes materially with base-ball and cricket matches, and even our quoit players come in for their share of the general disappointment. In every department of out-door pastimes the weather plays an important part, and with the single exception of horse racing it is almost impossible to pull off first-class events in sporting circles with such weather as we have had for some time past.

Quite a number of important base ball and quoiting matches were announced for the present week, most of which, from present appearances, will be postponed to some future time. On Monday the return game of the series of quoit matches commenced at Newark last week was to have taken place at the Normal grounds. On the same day the Rutgers Base Ball Club, of New-York, and the Burnside Club, of Brooklyn, were to have played the first game of a home-and-home match. Yesterday the Star and Unit clubs were to have played a match. To-day, the Union and Athlete Clubs will play at Morrisania. On Thursday the Eclectic Club, of New-York, and the Oriental Club of Greenpoint, will play on the grounds of the latter club. The Star and Irvington match, which was announced for next Saturday, has been postponed.

The Active, Jr., Base Ball Club have changed their name to Jerome Park Base Ball Club, and elected the following gentlemen as officers: J. MAGEE, President; J. G. MYERS, Vice-President; OSCAR TENNI, Recording Secretary; W. KELLY, Corresponding Secretary; T. D. BAKER, Financial Secretary; E. HEALY, Treasurer.

The Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, has in prospect a trip to New-England during this month, to play matches with the Lowell and Harvard Nines, of Boston, the Charter Oaks, of Hartford, and other Clubs. On their return, the Athletics will meet the Unions, of Morrisania, at New-Brunswick, N. J., and a very interesting and well-contested game will probably be the result.

The Metropolitan Savings Bank.

Yesterday the President and officers of the Metropolitan Savings Bank took possession of their new building on the east corner of Third-avenue and Seventh-street. This is pronounced authoritatively to be one of the finest structures from garret to basement in the City. It is forty-five feet in width, seventy-five in depth, and four stories high. The walls are of the most massive description, and the fronts on the Avenue and Seventh-street are composed of white marble, the upper story being inclosed by a Mansard-roof. In the construction of this building no combustible materials have been used, either externally or internally, where masonry or iron-work could be made available, rendering the same fire-proof.

The office furniture is extremely simple in design, yet evincing excellent taste. The material used throughout the building for desks, chairs, stairways, &c., is black walnut, polished where panels are shown. The President's room, behind the banking house proper, is not large, the utmost limit having been given to the purposes of the office. An immense safe by most approved makers has already begun to receive its wealth of deposits. The entire cost of the building as it now stands, complete in every sense of the word, is $150,000. When the plans were first submitted it was not proposed to make the building fire-proof throughout, but on future consideration of the matter it was so contracted for, and as it already proves, with most valuable result. The floors unoccupied by the bank have been let out to such advantage, owing to their location, construction and their fire-proof character, that the bankers now consider themselves standing rent free. The basement is leased for ten years to the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, and has been constructed with a view to the peculiar necessities of such a Company, having arrangements for safe of unassailable strength and safety. The cellar below is also to be occupied by this Company. The floor immediately above the bank is also leased to United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, and the upper floor, the third floor being still unlet, has been taken for ten years by the brethren of the Eastern Star Lodge of Freemasons, and for whose requirements the floor has been adapted. The main hall is 53 feet 6 inches long, 36 feet 10 inches wide, and 17 feet 4 inches high. The accoustic properties are fine. Already a portion of the Masonic furniture of the hall has been brought in, and the work of decoration will shortly be complete. This, it is claimed, will be one of the finest, if not the finest Masonic Hall in the United States. $10,000 are to be spent in frescoing the ceiling, and a sum no less than that will be expended in the elaborate ornaments peculiar to the craft.

The ventilation and heating of the building throughout are excellent, as also are the arrangements for lighting it; all modern improvements in these directions have been taken advantage of. The stairways throughout the building are of iron.

The bank will be opened formally in a few days, when the books and papers are arranged and the workmen who are there touching around are gotten rid of. In the meantime, the President, Mr. ISAAC J. SMITH, receives those who may call, friends of the institution.

The architect is Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, and the builder Mr. LAIMBEER.

Chess.

Punctual to the hour named in the TIMES of yesterday, a large number of amateurs were in attendance at the opening of the new chess-rooms, No. 436 Sixth-avenue, to witness the expected encounter between the well-known players, Capt. MACKENZIE and Mr. C. H. STANLEY. Shortly after 2 o'clock lots were drawn for the first move, and fortune thus far favoring the gentleman first named, play was immediately commenced.

A special proviso having been agreed upon by the contestants that what are termed "open games" only should be played, Capt. MACKENZIE led off with the opening known among chess *savants* as the "Queen's Pawn Two" opening, or Scotch Game; which, after a struggle of something like one hour's duration, was won by Mr. STANLEY. Game II. was then commenced without delay. In this instance Mr. STANLEY having the move, had the temerity to risk the Bishop's Gambit against his experienced antagonist, and in his turn suffered defeat. According to the conditions of the encounter, the first winner of two games is to be declared the conqueror, and a third game consequently remained to be contested up to the time of our intelligence from the arena of combat.

The play, so far, has been quite equal to the anticipations of the critical lookers on, and the *denouement* is anxiously awaited by the friends and admirers of the respective champions. The following is the score of game I in this highly interesting encounter:

WHITE—CAPT. MACKENZIE.	BLACK—MR. STANLEY.
1—P to K 4.	1—P to K 4.
2—K Kt to B 3.	2—Q Kt to B 3.
3—P to Q 4.	3—P takes P.
4—B to Q B 4.	4—B to Q B 4.
5—Kt to Kt 5.	5—Kt to K R 3.
6—B takes B P, check.	6—Kt takes B.
7—Kt takes Kt.	7—K takes Kt.
8—Q to R 5, check.	8—P to K Kt 3.
9—Q takes B.	9—P to Q 3.
10—Q to B 4, check.	10—P to Q 4.
11—Q takes P, check.	11—Q takes Q.
12—P takes Q.	12—R to K, check.
13—K to Q.	13—Kt to Q Kt 5.
14—P to Q B 4.	14—P takes P *en pass.*
15—Kt takes P.	15—B to K B 4.
16—B to K B 4.	16—Kt takes Q P.
17—Kt takes Kt.	17—Q R to Q.
18—K to Q 2.	18—R takes Kt, check.
19—K to B 3.	19—R to Q 6, check.
20—K to B 4.	20—B to K 3, check.
21—K to Kt 4.	21—P to Q R 4, check.
22—K takes P.	22—B to Q 2.
23—P to Q B 4.	23—R to Q Kt 6.

—and Mr. STANLEY checkmates by force in two moves.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—In accordance with the act passed by the Legislature of last Winter, the Quarantine Commissioners, availing themselves of the authorization thus conferred, offer at private sale the Quarantine ground at Staten Island, embracing four acres of water-frontage. The old grounds at Tompkinsville, including the reservation, are also to be sold. The act referred to requires that the grounds shall be exposed for private sale for sixty days from the date of legislation at a sum of not less than $400,000. If not sold at the expiration of that time they will be put up at public auction, the lowest figure to be agreed upon by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller—that sum not to be less than the appraised value. Rumor has it that Dr. SWINBURNE is in receipt of an offer of purchase from a manufacturing company who intend to build dry-docks and machine-shops on the grounds. The actual value of the property is estimated at $750,000. The buildings and docks are of comparatively little value at present, and could probably be purchased for $40,000.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—The annual election of officers of the Mercantile Library took place last night. An excited crowd of young men thronged all the passage-ways of Clinton Hall during the evening, and appeared to think the election of their officers an event of the gravest importance. The friends of the rival candidates were as busy as bees, and no votes were lost for want of canvassing. After a very close contest the Opposition succeeded in electing their nominee for President by eleven majority. Up to a late hour the official vote for the other officers had not been announced, but it was believed that the whole Opposition ticket is elected, as follows: For President, ALEXANDER RHIND; for Vice-President, George C. Lee; for Corresponding Secretary, Joseph W. Wildey; for Recording Secretary, James B. Mackenzie; for Treasurer, George B. Emory; for Directors, J. Raimond Reynolds, Wilhelm Jung, Ed. R. Satterlee, J. Spencer Cameron, Samuel W. Thompson, Chas. L. Brackett, Thomas J. Townsend, Jr.

DEPARTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—After a stay of six days in the metropolis JEFFERSON DAVIS, accompanied by Mrs. DAVIS, Mr. JOSEPH C. DAVIS, Miss HOWELL and a servant, left the New-York Hotel yesterday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock for Montreal, *via* Hudson River Railroad. Their purpose in visiting Canada is to see the two Davis children, who are at present being educated at a seminary in Montreal. The departure took place so quietly that, save a few personal friends, none were present at the time. There was no demonstration at his coming, none while he remained here, and as little when he took his leave.

LECTURES THIS EVENING.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS, of North Carolina, will lecture this evening in the Greene-street Methodist Church, near Broome-street, on "Wives and Husbands." The proceeds of the lecture are to be given to the Young Men's Christian Association of the church. A lecture will also be delivered this evening on "The Relations of the Atmosphere to Life and Health, with Mechanical and Chemical Illustrations of Respiration," by Dr. JOHN W. GRISCOM, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue.

THE POCKET-BOOK DROPPERS.—As Mr. PATRICK GEORGE DALY, an Englishman, was loitering through South-street yesterday afternoon he was accosted by an unknown man, who insisted that the Britisher had dropped his pocket-book. DALY thought not, but was over persuaded by his unknown and persistent friend. Nothing loth, DALY accepted the wallet, and paid the sharper $12 for his pretended courtesy and honesty. Of course the pocket-book contained nothing more than a few pennies and some worthless bits of paper made to represent greenbacks. The victim reported his case to Inspector DILKS.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—From night of 13th to the 20th inst., there arrived at this port from Europe 8,937 steerage passengers, as follows: From Liverpool, 4,751; from Havre, 458; from Hamburg, 819; from Bremen, 1,881; Glasgow, 518; London, 510; Total, 8,937, being an average of 1,276 per day. The Hamburgh ship *Palmerston*, from Hamburgh, arrived this morning with passengers. She had four born on the passage and six children died.

RAILROAD CAR COLLISION.—At a late hour on Monday night a frightful collision took place between freight car No. 262 of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad and one of the passenger cars belonging to the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry line. It appears that the freight car was going up Fourth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, and the City car coming down. The driver of the latter vehicle saw the freight car, and whipped his horses in the hope of crossing the track in front of the freight car. In this he was not successful, and the collision occurred. Although the City car was filled with passengers, nobody was seriously hurt. The culpable driver was not arrested, much to the indignation of the occupants of his car.

A NEW PASTORAL APPOINTMENT.—Rev. E. J. O'REILLY, for the past fourteen years in charge of St. Patrick's Parish, Newburgh, in this State, has been recently appointed by Archbishop MCCLOSKY to the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, in this City. Before entering upon his new charge the reverend gentlemen intends a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. The scene at St. Patrick's Church, Newburgh, last Sabbath, when Father O'REILLY took formal leave of his flock, to whom he was greatly endeared, is described as exceedingly touching—the whole congregation weeping with their beloved pastor as he pronounced his farewell words to them.

TERRIBLE DEATH FROM A FALL.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, MARTIN GRADY, an Irish tinsmith, 23 years of age, and residing in West Twenty-eighth-street, was instantly killed by a fall. It appears that the deceased was at work on the gutter at No. 102 West Ninth-street and lost his balance, falling over into the street, striking an iron railing, and received such injuries that death ensued in a few minutes. The body was removed to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house by Officers FOUNTAIN and STORMS, of the Broadway Squad, where an inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner WILDEY.

The twentieth session of the American Institute of Homœopathy, will be held at the Gallery of Fine Arts, Fifth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street, New-York, commencing Wednesday, June 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue three days. On the first evening the annual address will be delivered by N. F. COOKE, M. D., of Chicago, Ill.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUND FOR RELIEF OF THE BLIND.—The fund appropriated by the Common Council for the relief of the indigent blind has been transferred from the Comptroller to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. All applications for relief from this fund have now therefore to be made to them at No. 1 Bond-street.

FOUNDLING.—At an early hour yesterday morning a male infant, apparently about four weeks old, was found in the basement of St. Peter's Church, on the corner of Barclay and Church streets. The babe was carried to Police Headquarters by Officer LAKE, of the Third Precinct, when it was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—The members of the Board of Audit met yesterday at the Comptroller's office for the purpose of drawing up a code of rules for the government of their proceedings. After a short session they adjourned.

A CONTRADICTION—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—In several of the New-York dailies under date of May 4, there appeared a letter on the Paris Exposition, and bearing the initials of "G. A. T." The correspondent, in describing the American Pianos on exhibition, from some unexplainable cause, mentions among others the "KNABE," and closes up his article in a chromatic laudation of the superior excellencies of the instruments of another American manufacturer, "around which," he says, "the best musical talent may be seen from morning till dark, in eager competition to play upon them." Now, this reads very well in print, and is immensely satisfactory to the makers of those instruments. We could not expect the same for the "Knabe," for the simple plausible reason that we have not sent any of our instruments to the Exposition, and never intended to do so; and how the correspondent named came to mention the "Knabe" as being there, we cannot conjecture, unless it be he was acquainted with its great merit and unsurpassed qualities, and wished to have a name worthy to contrast his pet piano with, and as a consequence give more coloring to his picture. Although being importuned by many of the best musical talent of this country to enter the Exposition as competitors for the grand prize, we have declined doing so, not from any supposed inability to successfully obtain the award, but that the great demand for our instruments here puts our whole and extensive resources to the utmost test to meet the requirements of our orders. While we do not envy the reputation of any other of American manufacture, we yet desire to honestly sustain the unpurchased popularity of the Knabe instrument, and are unwilling that its name should be wrongfully used as a stepping-stone for any other maker.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PIANOS IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The Paris correspondent of *Dwight's Journal of Music*, published at Boston, writes, under date of April 12:

"The sensation which our American Grand Pianos are producing here is something perfectly amazing. Those manufactured upon the European plan of construction are vastly superior to any which are made here, while those gotten up upon the new American system (STEINWAY'S OVERSTRUNG) have excited the wonder and admiration of the jury, the pianoforte-makers and the general public. The three leading manufacturers, Erards, Pleyel and Herz, have expressed their delight and surprise at these new products of American industry and skill, and Mr. Erard has requested permission to adopt the salient points of the new system. America has truly inaugurated a new era in pianoforte making.

The Erard and Pleyel pianos are without doubt fine instruments, but there is lacking in them that volume and richness of tone which one finds in the American Grands."—*Advertisement.*

FOR THE JEROME PARK RACES.—Horse-cars leave Harlem Bridge for Fordham during the day every five minutes, connecting with Second and Third-avenue cars, and with the Harlem boats from Peck-slip.—*Advertisement.*

Any person in search of a first-class country residence for a low price should examine P. T. BARNUM's residence and grounds at Bridgeport, Conn. See advertisement in another column.—*Advertisement.*

Since the Serpent Cheated Eve, Cheating has been in fashion. PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is counterfeited—not in its fragrance, for that is impossible, but in some of its externals. The true article, which is now the standard perfume of the age, is contained in bottles with the words "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York," blown in the glass. The absence of this trade mark is proof of deception. Sold by all druggists.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Breast Milk for Infants—A perfect substitute is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, at No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

Brocatel, Terry, Reps, &c.,
For CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.
NEW QUALITIES.
UPHOLSTERERS SUPPLIED at
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains.
New Spring Styles now ready.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains, a Specialty at
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Old Land Mark
Removed by the opening of the Old Tea Well at No. 146 Chatham-st. Drink the Soda Water made from it.

Speer's Port Grape Wine ranks above all other wines for medical purposes. It is a diuretic alterative tonic. For the weakly persons and the consumptive it has no equal. Sold at No. 243 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, large assortment; also second-hand Safes, for sale cheap at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Summer and the Boys.—A splendid stock of dashing, saucy, pretty and bewitching styles of boy's hats and caps, trimmed in fifty different ways, and all at moderate prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Lace Curtains and Nottingham from auction, at less than gold cost, at wholesale or retail.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

At Jas. Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding notes and cards in the City.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole Machine. 625 B'way.

If You Have a Suffering Child,

Do not let your prejudices or the prejudices of others stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad cough or cold when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

No Article in the World Has Had So extensive a sale as DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They first sold because they were said to be good. They now sell because they are known to be good. They have stood the test of time, of weak imitators, and of unprincipled counterfeiters. The reason is plain. The formula is published around each bottle, and they are always made up to the original standard. They are used in all the government hospitals, recommended by physicians, and are known to always produce an immediate beneficial effect. For clergymen, merchants, lawyers, females, and persons of sedentary habits, they are wonderful. They create a healthy appetite; they cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, and Constipation; they purify, strengthen, and invigorate; they make the weak strong, and the melancholy brilliant. No person who feels faint, weak, languid, depressed, unable to sleep, to eat, labor, or to enjoy society, can afford to be without this agreeable and certain tonic. They are sold everywhere.

All who have not Used Chevalier's Life FOR THE HAIR within the last month are not aware of the agreeable improvement I have made. The vegetable products of this combination are so carefully blended that all who desire BEAUTIFUL HAIR are charmed with it. It restores gray hair to its original color, strengthens it and increases its growth, stops its falling out at once; is a delicate hair-dressing for young as well as elderly people. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Established 1832.
Improved 1866.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
improved new style
HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING,
combined in one bottle,
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.
Unequaled hair-dressing.
REDUCED PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Moth and Freckles.
For brown discolorations, called Moth and Freckles, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by *all* druggists.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

MARRIED.

BAYER—MAYER.—On Sunday, May 19, by Rev. Dr. S. Adler, at the residence of Mr. V. Trier, MAX BAYER, of this City, to Miss MINNIE MAYER, daughter of L. Mayer, of Washington, Iowa. No cards.

WHITNEY—SHIPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 20, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. EDWARD J. WHITNEY to Miss MARY L. SHIPMAN.

DIED.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Sunday, May 19, ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN, aged 81 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, May 22, at his late residence at Rahway Neck, N. J., at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York. Remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery.

CLARENDON.—At Whitehall, N. Y., on Saturday night, EMMA E. HALSEY, wife of Charles H. Clarendon, and daughter of the late Abraham Halsey, of Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Jas. M. Halsey, No. 263 Carlton-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock noon.

DEAN.—On Monday, May 20, at her late residence, No. 188 Grand-st., Jersey City, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Mrs. MARY DEAN, wife of John Dean, and daughter of the late Judge Mead, of Pompton, N. J., aged 63 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

ELWELL.—On Monday, May 20, WILLIAM ELWELL, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of St. John Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and East 35th-st., on Wednesday, May 22, at 1 o'clock.

GERRY.—In this City, on Saturday, May 18, in the 74th year of his age, after a short illness, ELBRIDGE GERRY, eldest son of the late Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The relatives and friend of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation from his family residence, No. 127 Temple-st., New-Haven, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAINES.—At Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, May 21, EVANGELINE OLIVIA, youngest daughter of R. T. and F. E. H. Haines, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of her father, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday next at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 2 o'clock trains from Liberty and Cortlandt sts.

KIERSTED.—On Monday, May 20, EDWARD KIERSTED, son of H. T. Kiersted, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Monticello-av., corner of Brinckerhoff-st., South Bergen, on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday morning, May 21, EMILY F., daughter of Asa and Almira Tayntor, and widow of J. S. Lewis, in the 28th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services from Washington-square M. E. Church, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

ROWEL.—At White Plains, on Sunday, May 19, HIRAM P. ROWEL, Clerk of Westchester County, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends and relatives of the family, the members of White Plains Lodge No. 473, F. A. M., and the Masonic Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the White Plains village M. E. Church, on Wednesday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be conveyed to Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing, for interment. The Harlem Railroad train leaves 26th-st. at 8:15 A. M.

TAYLOR.—At Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, May 21, SUSAN ANNA, eldest daughter of Orrin and Susan Taylor, aged 23 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Christ Church on Thursday, May 23, at 3 P. M.

TOWNSEND.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, May 19, WM. B. TOWNSEND, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Clifton. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 3 o'clock boat from New-York at Vanderbilt Landing.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Garnet, carbuncle, etruscan, coral, amethyst, onyx, pearl, stone, cameo, enameled, diamond, &c., for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WALRAVEN
OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
AND LINENS,
In qualities unsurpassed and
Prices undeniably low.
No. 686 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on THURSDAY, May 23, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere. Mailed for 60 cents.

"BUY ME, AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT and HERB BITTERS. —They cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, restore the appetite, purify the blood, build up and strengthen the body, and are in all respects the most perfect Spring and Summer medicine ever used. Sold by all druggists.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Ascorides and Galeboth Diosn say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS.
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan 12, 1867.

To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient.

CHARLES PALMER RUTLEDGE,
Harrisburgh, Penn.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

THE WONDERFUL STORY
OF THE PROVIDENCE LADY
WHO DID NOT EAT OR SLEEP
IN TWENTY-TWO WEEKS.
Told by her Physician.

THE WATERING PLACES.
INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON!

PEN SKETCHES
OF
ENGLISH STATESMEN.

THE HOME OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE,
FROM ADVANCE SHEETS OF
PROF. HOPPIN'S OLD ENGLAND.

IN
THIS EVENING'S
GAZETTE.
READY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,
FOR MAKING THAT CELEBRATED SUMMER BEVERAGE KNOWN AS KNAPP'S ROOT BEER.

The attention of druggists, root-beer makers and the public in general is called to the above preparation. It can be made with but little trouble and at a trifling expense. Put up in bottles at 40 cents and 75 cents, making 10 and 25 gallons. FOR MANUFACTURERS, in quart bottles, at $4, making 200 gallons, and one gallon tin cans at $12, making 800 gallons of the beer.

Sold by P. B. KNAPP & CO., No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886. Interest at 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or as bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

These bonds can be had at par, and the accrued interest, of SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON, JOHN C. GREEN, MOSES TAYLOR, ADAM NORRIE, } Finance Committee.

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OF THE
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Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION is in great need of money. Their letters from the South inform the Association that the distress for food in many parts of that country is very great. The ladies have, through their correspondence, very ample means of judging of this distress, and they have labored hard to relieve it. Through the Winter they have given many entertainments, more or less successful, and have gone through the disagreeable task of private begging. They now feel that they must appeal to the public to help them in donations of money. They respectfully ask attention to a few extracts from their correspondents given below, which, if time and space afforded, could be multiplied to hundreds, and also to the list of clergymen who have been the judicious and conscientious almoners of all funds intrusted to the Association, and for whose laborious efforts in its service too much praise or gratitude cannot be bestowed.

A handful of devoted women cannot feed a million of starving people, even with all the enthusiasm and industry so noble a cause calls forth. Starvation is upon the people of the South! The apathy which follows disappointment has settled upon them, the loss of negro labor has prevented their sowing and reaping, as we have done in the prosperous and successful North; therefore, they have not and cannot have proper food for a long time to come. The hand of God has been heavy on them, in alternate drought and floods, injuring every species of growth. Let us be generous! One flag floats from every fort, North and South. The Government is reëstablished! If they were mistaken, how bitterly have they been punished. Do we want them to starve? Is that the way to treat a fallen foe? Is that the way to bring back wandering children to the fold?

The Ladies' Association have an office for the Summer at No. 328 4th-av., where donations of food, clothing and money will be gratefully received, acknowledged and promptly sent to the South. They urgently ask the formation of auxiliary societies in the neighboring towns and villages. Any information respecting such societies and their relation to the main head can be obtained from Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, No. 836 Broadway.

With the conviction that they are acting on the sacred command: "If your enemy thirst give him drink." The ladies appeal to all that large class who have not forgiven the South, to that smaller moiety who would erase the word "foe" from our national records and who would bury this unhappy family quarrel forever out of sight, and seek to make this glorious Union what it was, we urgently appeal for aid at this time. We deem it hardly necessary to say one word to those who have sympathized with the South throughout: now is the time for them to show that sympathy indeed.

The ladies have, by their united work, gained $58,000. This they have sent broadcast over the South, and they earnestly entreat the public to aid them in continuing to feed the pallid women and starving children, innocent victims of a great political mistake.

Donations may be sent to
Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD,
Mrs. EDWARD COOPER,
Mrs. S. L. M. BARLOW,
Mrs. J. C. FREMONT,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,
Mrs. D. D. FIELD, and other members of the Executive Committee.

Below is a list of clergymen in the South, to whom, as Agents of the New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association, funds to the amount stated have been sent to this date, to be used in relieving the wants of the poor.

The system of distribution adopted has been to obtain the names of well-known clergymen in the destitute districts, and for the Treasurer of the Association to draw his checks on his bank in New-York for an amount designated by the Distributing Committee, payable in the name of and only to the order of the clergyman who was to distribute the fund, and these checks were sent by mail to the persons named therein. Receipts and accounts have come to hand from nearly all of these gentlemen, and they have promptly and faithfully discharged the trust.

This statement does not include the money expended in New-York for the purchase and shipment of corn by the Committee appointed for that purpose; that will appear in the final account of the members of the Association.

Through Rev. H. C. Alexander, Charlotte County, Va.	$100 00
Through Rev. A. Brown, Lynchburgh, Va.	125 00
Through Rev. John Cole, Culpepper Court-house, Va.	50 00
Through Rev. Grayson Dashiel, Richmond, Va.	300 00
Through Rev. R. Dabney, Prince Edward County, Va.	260 00
Through Bishop Early, Lynchburgh, Va.	1,020 00
Through Rev. W. Fletcher, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. Thomas W. Gilmer, Fredericksburgh, Va.	350 00
Through Rev. J. Grahame, Winchester, Va.	50 00
Through Rev. T. A. Hoyt, for Va.	100 00
Through Rev. T. Herndon, Warren County, Va.	100 00
Through Bishop Jones, Theo. Seminary, Va.	430 00
Through Rev. Jos. Jones, Millwood, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. J. B. Jeter, Richmond, Va.	380 00
Through Rev. W. C. Meredith, Winchester, Va.	80 00
Through Rev. E. C. Murdaugh, Surry Co., Va.	100 00
Through Rev. C. Minnegerode, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. Mr. Maury, Fredericksburgh, Va.	100 00
Through Bishop McGil, Richmond, Va.	920 00
Through Rev. R. McMurran, Culpepper, C. H., Va.	100 00
Through Rev. G. V. Moore, Richmond, Va.	250 00
Through Rev. G. N. Norton, Alexandria, Va.	200 00
Through Rev. J. Peterkin, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. T. C. Tebbs, Fredericksburgh, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. T. S. Rumney, for Virginia	100 00
Through Bishop Whelan, Wheeling, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. J. H. Plunkett, Portsmouth, Va.	25 00
Through Rev. E. H. Rutherford, Petersburgh, Va.	425 00
Through Rev. B. M. Smith, Prince Edward County, Va.	250 00
Through Rev. Charles Reid, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. J. B. Taylor, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. R. Ryland, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Bishop Atkinson, Wilmington, N. C.	400 00
Through Rev. George B. Wetmore, Salisbury, N. C.	385 00
Through Rev. S. C. Roberts, Morganton, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. T. M. Jones, Lewisburgh, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Jarvis Buxton, Asheville, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. C. T. Bland, Wadesboro, N. C.	200 00
Through Rev. J. C. Huske, Fayetteville, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Mr. Drayton, Henderson Co., N. C.	350 00
Through Rev. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. W. S. Lacy, Raleigh, N. C.	160 00
Through Rev. A. W. Miller, Charlotte, N. C.	500 00
Through Rev. Dr. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.	200 00
Through Rev. W. C. Powers, Charlotte, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. J. J. Prather, Mecklenburgh Co., N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Mr. Barringer, Greensborough, N. C.	180 00
Through Rev. P. M. Bowman, Morganton, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. T. E. Skinner, Raleigh, N. C.	560 00
Through Rev. Mr. Young, Wilmington, N. C.	200 00
Through Rev. P. Shand, Columbia, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. Thos. Smyth, Charleston, S. C.	700 00
Through Rev. C. R. Gadsden, Charleston, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. W. G. Woodfin, Peafield, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Douglas Harrison, Liberty Hill, S. C.	50 00
Through Rev. Hugh McLees, Pendleton, S. C.	50 00
Through Bishop T. F. Davis, Camden, S. C.	1,068 68
Through Rev. B. B. Sams, Barnwell C. H., S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. S. Mellichampe, Orangeburgh, S. C.	300 00
Through Rev. E. E. Billinger, Walterton, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. W. Crider, Lancaster C. H., S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. S. N. Craig, Lancaster C. H., S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. R. Harper, Cheraw, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. C. Hanckell, Charleston, S. C.	132 25
Through Rev. T. S. Arthur, Greenville, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. J. Cornish, Aiken, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. W. P. Dubose, Winsboro, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Dr. Turner, Abbeville, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. O. A. Darley, Unionville, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. D. C. Rollok, Cheraw, S. C.	100 00
Through Bishop P. N. Lynch, Charleston, S. C.	2,000 00
Through Rev. J. B. Adger, Columbia, S. C.	1,325 00
Through Rev. J. L. Girardeau, Charleston, S. C.	700 00
Through Rev. W. S. Plumer, Columbia, S. C.	800 00
Through Rev. D. J. Simmonds, Columbia, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. C. Thomason, Camden, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. W. Carson, Lexington C. H., S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. J. S. Reynolds, Columbia, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. A. K. Durham, Doko, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. James Furman, Greenville, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. J. O. B. Dorgon, Darlington, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. W. C. Dana, Charleston, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. Lucius Cuthbert, Charleston, S. C.	250 00
Through Rev. Paul Trepier, Spartansburg, S. C.	150 00
Through Rev. Charles H. Coley, Savannah, Ga.	1,366 66
Through Rev. W. C. Williams, Rome, Ga.	210 00
Through Rev. W. H. Henderson, Athens, Ga.	300 00
Through Rev. S. Benedict, Marietta, Ga.	350 00
Through Rev. Samuel Pinkerton, Savannah, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. Charles A. Grant, Griffin, Ga.	200 00
Through Rev. N. A. Pratt, Roswell, Ga.	32 25
Through Bishop Verot, Savannah, Ga.	1,560 00
Through Rev. J. R. Wilson, Augusta, Ga.	460 00
Through Rev. D. H. Porter, Savannah, Ga.	400 00
Through Rev. David Wills, Macon, Ga.	560 00
Through Rev. Mr. Wood, Decatur, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. Mr. Walton, Cassville, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. E. J. Pannill, Louisville, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. W. S. Flinn, Milledgeville, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. G. H. Cartledge, Bold Spring, Ga.	50 00
Through Rev. C. W. Lane, Greensboro, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. R. M. Baker, Lafayette, Ga.	50 00
Through Bishop G. F. Pierce, Sparta, Ga.	700 00
Through Rev. Alex. Means, Oxford, Ga.	200 00
Through Rev. E. H. Warren, Macon, Ga.	150 00
Through Rev. Mr. Murphy, Dahlonega, Ga.	200 00
Through Rev. G. T. H. Stockton, Thompson, Ga.	50 00
Through Rev. W. T. Brantley, Atlanta, Ga.	400 00
Through Rev. J. H. Cuthbert, Augusta, Ga.	360 00
Through Rev. J. H. Dovetee, Columbus, Ga.	300 00
Through Rev. H. C. Hornady, Atlanta, Ga.	300 00
Through Rev. S. Landrum, Savannah, Ga.	200 00
Through McFerran, Menefee & Hensley, Cincinnati; Rev. C. L. Russell, Centre, Ga.	600 00
Through Bishop R. H. Wilmer, Mobile, Ala.	1,666 00
Through Rev. B. F. Mower, Opelika, Ala.	260 66
Through Rev. J. B. Easter, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	300 00
Through Rev. Mr. McCullum, Decatur, Ala.	200 00
Through Rev. J. M. Banister, Alabama	200 00
Through Rev. J. S. Jurratt, Greenville, Ala.	200 00
Through Rev. T. A. Cook, Talladega, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. D. N. Hawkins, Elyton, Ala.	100 00
Through Bishop Quinlan, Mobile, Ala.	860 00
Through Rev. D. Manecy, Montgomery, Ala.	325 00
Through Rev. G. W. Petrie, Montgomery, Ala.	360 00
Through Rev. J. H. Rice, Mobile, Ala.	400 00
Through Rev. C. S. Reeves, Montgomery, Ala.	200 00
Through Rev. J. T. Dowdell, Auburn, Ala.	200 00
Through Rev. D. F. Smith, Jacksonville, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. W. S. Wilson, Elyton, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. Thos. Morrow, Decatur, Ala.	150 00
Through Rev. G. R. Foster, Wetumka, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. J. H. Logan, Silver Run, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. C. A. Stillman, Gainesville, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. D. D. Sanderson, Eutaw, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. Dr. Ross, Huntsville, Ala.	100 00
Through Bishop Andrews, Selma, Ala.	560 00
Through Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Somerfield, Ala.	200 00
Through Rev. J. H. Ticknor, Montgomery, Ala.	400 00
Through Rev. N. D. C. Campbell, Selma, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. J. H. Kelly, Butler County, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. A. J. Walthrop, Elyton, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. Messrs. Boggs and Campbell, Selma, Ala.; through Messrs Butts and Foster, Mobile	500 00
Through Rev. Charles Manley, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	400 00
Through Rev. S. Henderson, Tuskagee, Ala.	360 00
Through Rev. J. T. Pichenor, Montgomery, Ala.	150 00
Through Rev. W. H. Burton, Randolph Co., Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. J. L. Curry, Marion, Ala.	100 00
Through Bishop Green, Columbus, Miss.	260 00
Through Rev. W. C. Crane, Jackson, Miss.	200 00
Through Rev. H. C. Harris, Meriden, Miss.	400 00
Through Bishop W. H. Elder, Natchez, Miss.	860 00
Through Rev. S. R. Frierson, Columbus, Miss.	300 00
Through Rev. H. H. Paine, Holly Spring, Miss.	200 00
Through Bishop R. Paine, Aberdeen, Miss.	760 00
Through Rev. C. K. Marshall, Vicksburgh, Miss.	400 00
Through Rev. S. Lowery, Ripley, Miss.	200 00
Through Rev. Owen Thackara, Jacksonville, Fla.	160 00
Through Bishop W. P. Wilmer, New-Orleans, La.	700 00
Through Bishop C. F. [illegible]tard, Memphis, Tenn.	800 00

The following extracts are taken from letters received by the Association.

Rev. J. W. Crider, Lancasterville, S. C., writes:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your second check for $100, and also your contribution of 171 bushels of corn. This will greatly assist us in relieving our poor.

On last Wednesday I relieved 112 persons by giving four pounds of flour per head. This week I will distribute to about 300 in small quantities, and so on, until the contributions are exhausted."

A gentleman at Louisville, Ga., writes:

"I am just in receipt of a check for $100 from your Association. Were I to say it was thankfully received, my feelings would be but feebly expressed, and yet how can I thank you? words are inadequate, so I must leave you to imagine the depth of your gratitude, were you placed in my situation."

Rev. D. J. Simmonds, Columbia, S. C., writes:

"In accordance with your request, I acknowledge the receipt of $100 from the New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

The destitution is very great, and I must also inform you that some have already died from want of food."

Rev. E. H. Rutherford, Petersburgh, Va., writes:

"The generous donation of $100, which you sent on the 9th inst., for the suffering poor of the South, was duly received and promptly acknowledged.

I would represent all those who have shared in these charities of your Association, which I have had the pleasure to distribute, in the deepest gratitude for its generous and timely aid."

Rev. Dr. Easter, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., writes:

"Your favor of the 8th inst., inclosing a draft on the National Park Bank for $100, was received to-day. * * * A young woman walked to this place from Jefferson County, a distance of 70 miles, to seek employment. I was called to see her this morning, and found her at the house of a friend, at whose door she had fainted, ill from fever, the consequence of over-exertion."

Rev. T. E. Skinner, Raleigh, N. C., writes:

"I have disposed of the clothing, &c., which I previously acknowledged the receipt of, and the check for $100.

The gratitude of the poor is unbounded, and the blessings which they lavished upon the 'good ladies' are often and repeated."

Rev. E. W. Warren, Macon, Ga., writes:

"The amount you sent me ($100) was distributed among thirteen widows, whose fatherless children numbered in the aggregate fifty-three, some of these women are invalids, two or three are hopeless consumptives."

Rev. Dr. Plumer, Columbia, S. C., writes as late as May 7:

"Help all you can; I have no doubt that numbers will starve to death, unless help is speedily furnished; indeed I yesterday heard of a woman and four children who had perished from want of food."

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OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year.

CHAS. N. TALBOT	JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, May 17, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit.: William D. Bishop, George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, William W. Boardman, Ezekiel H. Trowbridge and Jonathan Godfrey.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, G. B. Carhart, Esq., declining a reelection, Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, was unanimously elected President of the Company, and George B. Carhart, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, *pro tem.* of the Company, in place of William Bement, removed.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the sale of (7,400) seven thousand four hundred tons of coal, at Barrancas, Fla.
Payment to be made in Government funds.
The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to Purchase Coal," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District
Atlanta, Ga.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's Office, No. 57 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th and reopened on the 20th June.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the DUTCHESS COUNTY IRON WORKS for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, May 23, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. SIMPSON, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and fine merchants. Every information gratis.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	111⅛	111¾	June, 7-30.........	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, 1881.....	111⅛	111¾	July, 7-30.........	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106⅛	106⅝	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅜	109⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118½	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105¾	105⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 " new, '65.	108	108¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
10-40 Registered.	99½	99⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾
10-40 Coupon.....	99½	99⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	113½	113¾
Gold..............	137¾	137⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	113	113¼
August, 7-30.....	106⅛	106¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

FRED'K S. COMSTOCK, JAS. M. WHEELER.

F. S. COMSTOCK & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 15 Broad-st.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Interest allowed upon deposits subject to draft at sight.
Particular attention paid to out of town orders.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 21, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $1 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $6 40 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 20 cents DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.
The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.
All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, ISSUED FOR Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, BY DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the "Act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the companies owning the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia," passed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1867, the capital stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be divided into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and for that purpose that the present certificates of stock be called in, and new certificates be issued for one-half the number of shares thereof, exclusive of any fractional parts of a share; and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to buy and to sell fractions of such consolidated shares, (at the option of the stockholder, to be expressed on or before the 15th of June next, at the price of $70 for each half share.
2. *Resolved*, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Capital Stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be, and the same is increased to the sum of $6,250,000, and that the new stock be apportioned on the 20th day of June next, to the stockholders, in the proportion of one share of $100 of new stock to every four shares of the stock consolidated as above, and standing in their names on that day in the books of the Company, subject to the payment of 60 per cent. on the par value thereof (being $60 on every new share) to be paid as follows, viz:
Twenty dollars per share on the 1st of July next,
Twenty dollars per share on 1st October next,
Twenty dollars per share on 2d January next,
Provided that the apportionment of such new stock be made only to such stockholders as shall have consolidated their present stock (as provided in the foregoing resolution,) before the 20th June next, and that no such apportionment be made for, or on account of, any fractional part of a share.
3. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to buy and sell fractions of the new issue of stock at the price of $16 for every fourth part of a share of such new issue of stock; and further, that the fractions of shares of such new issue of stock be not entitled to receive any dividends until the same be consolidated into full shares, and that all such fractions not consolidated into full shares as above, on or before the 30th September next, will be forfeited to the Company, who will pass to the credit of the owner thereof the sum of $16 for each fourth.
4. *Resolved*, That any stockholder may postpone the payment of the first installment (payable 1st July next) on his shares until the 1st of August, he paying interest on such installment at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
5. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer give notice to the stockholders of the increase of stock above authorized, and of the call for payments thereon, and also of the division of the stock into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and that the stockholders be required to surrender their present certificates on or before the 15th June next, in order that new certificates be given therefor. By order of the Board.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.
JAMES S. CRAFT, Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD held this day, the following persons were elected directors for the ensuing year:

C. VANDERBILT,	JAMES H. BANKER,
WM. H. VANDERBILT,	A. B. BAYLIS,
H. F. CLARK,	W. C. WETMORE,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JOHN B. DUTCHER,
WM. A. KISSAM,	JOSEPH HARKER,
OLIVER CHARLICK,	COR. VANDERBILT, Jr,
JOHN M. TOBIN,	

NOTICE.—THOSE OF THE STOCK AND BONDholders in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company who are opposed to the present management of the road, and who believe in running the road for the interest of the stockholders, instead of local individual interests, will send their proxies to vote at coming election, 6th proximo, to RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, May 21. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company on Saturday, June 1.
The transfer-books will be closed on Thursday, 23d inst., and reopened Monday, June 3.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—The opening of the new banking-house of this institution is postponed to WEDNESDAY, May 29.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

CASH ASSETS
Invested on Bond and Mortgage, or United States Stocks,
$20,406,665 48.

Issues every approved description of Life and Endowment Polices on selected lives at moderate rates, returning all surplus annually to the Policy Holders, to be used either in payment of premiums or to purchase additional Insurance, at the option of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART } Secretaries.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital and surplus in Gold............$1,218,291 85

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
Louis McLane, Esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co.
John B. Newton, Esq., of J. B. Newton & Co.
Wm. T. Coleman, Esq., of W. T. Coleman & Co.
J. G. Kellogg, Esq.
Moses Ellis, Esq., Boston, Mass.
This Company having made the necessary deposit, $75,000, required by the laws of this State, will issue fire policies, payable in Gold or Currency.
New-York Branch, No. 75 Liberty-st.
FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD, Agents.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, May 25, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
2,000 bbls. PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their Pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.
The Pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined and bungs sealed.
2,559 barrels first-quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.
20,000 pounds RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
150,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.
Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.
10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.
5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.
40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
200 barrels "LABRADORE" HERRINGS.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, corn meal, rice, sugar, vinegar, soap and salt must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office, on the part of the United States.
The flour, corn meal, rice, sugar, vinegar, soap and salt will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island and City Prison. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with two FIRE-ALARM BELLS, each to be of the weight of 5,000 pounds, and cast, at option, from the bell at present in the City Hall Park, or of metal equal in quality thereto—the bells to be warranted with proper use for one year, and replaced without charge in the event of breakage within that period. The bells to be placed in position and used removed, one at the Union Market Tower, the other at such place as may be designated by the Commissioners, and striking apparatus for each to be altered and arranged as may be necessary in order to properly complete the work. Bidders will state the price per pound to be charged for the new bells, and the price per pound to be allowed for the old metal in bells now in the City Hall and Union Market Towers, as well as the price to be charged for hanging, removing and alterations, and the time required for execution of contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Proposals must be addressed "Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, New-York City, "Proposals for Fire-Alarm Bells."
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following named musical instruments, viz.: Two E flat cornets, one E flat alto, one B flat tenor, one E flat tuba, one baritone, one pair cymballs, Turkish; one D clarionet, one E flat clarionet, six small drum heads, three small drum cords, three bass drum cords. The brass instruments to be with rotary valves.
The above-named instruments are to be plain but good, and suitable for the purpose for which intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.
For further information inquire at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

THE IMMENSE STOCK CARRIAGES at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS for cash or approved paper.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—A GENTLEMAN'S turnout; horse is stylish and perfectly gentle; a good road horse, and splendid under the saddle; can trot in 3½ minutes, and will improve by proper handling; color dark bay; age between 7 and 8 years; *William Tell* stock; the carriage is of Wood & Brother's make, full seated for two persons; shifting top; has been run but a short time and cost $500; harness and whip are both good, having been but little used. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase a stylish turnout at a sacrifice, as the owner has no use for him. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CROSS TEAM, sorrel and black, young, long tails and manes, 15½ hands, warranted. Apply at No. 25 Beaver-st., or at No. 29 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF DEMAREST'S TURNOUT-seat open wagons, in perfect order and nearly new. Can be seen at Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st-st. Ask for WILLIAM CAVANAGH.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF YOUNG, SUPERIOR, well matched gray horses, suitable for carriage or for work of any kind. Apply to HUGH McGARR, No. 88 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have just received their Spring importations of PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty, have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO., NO. 748 BROADWAY.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

CASHMERES AND LACES,

COMPAGNIE DES INDES,

80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE-DELISLE BROS., the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French Capital, that they will find at their establishment the LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES AND LACES IN THE WORLD, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every LACE DISTRICT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, and in ALL OF THE SHAWL DISTRICTS OF INDIA, enable them to sell at the price of MANUFACTURERS, instead of MERCHANTS, as well as to produce designs exclusively their own.
ENGLISH IS CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
N. B.—The proprietors pay NO COMMISSIONS to any parties to bring custom to the house. Prices marked in plain figures.

R. H. MACY.

SPRING TRADE.
NOW OPENING.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES.

PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ribbons by the carton!
Ribbons by the piece!
Ribbons by the yard!
Bonnet Silks and other materials cheap!
New French Flowers to-day.
Dress Trimmings, everything new.
Bonnet Crapes, desirable colors.
Cheapest Black and Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., $1, $1 25 each, and upward.
Yankee Notions, Corsets and Skirts.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair.

HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, PRICES DOWN.

Cheap Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.
Fifty new styles in Linen Goods; Bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

STRAW ORNAMENTS, STRAW BEADINGS.

Beaded, Chip and Neapolitan Laces in extended variety.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We have piles of Straw Goods from auction, private sale and consignees; all ready to-day; the largest stock of Bonnets, Bloomers and Hats exhibited these five years. Prices below last week.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN.
Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S

Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS AND UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

AT EITHER STORE.

AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., FAST COLORS.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS,
TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., &c., at HALF PRICE.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

CAMPBELL, NO. 898 BROADWAY,

HAS JUST OPENED
The largest and cheapest assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS, MANTILLAS, &c., ever offered in New-York City.
Ladies' own material manufactured; Cloaks cut and fitted.
NO. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

NOW OPENING.

1,000 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
500 WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
Nos. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.

The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

OTTO ERNST'S SHIRT FACTORY AND Gents' Furnishing Store removed from corner Bowery and Canal-st. to No. 155 Canal-st., being same building, but one door from the corner. Depot of O. E.'s patent Self-fastening Steel Collars.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

FINE RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW AND RICH STYLES, closing out at REDUCED PRICES, the choicest goods imported. Also closing out bonnets and hats, at J. BLUXOME'S, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, is now offered for sale AT RETAIL, REGARDLESS OF COST, consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS..................$3 00 to $20
PANTS..............................$2 00 to $10
VESTS..............................$1 50 to $8

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PERSONAL.

WILL THE GENTLEMEN WHO WERE passengers on a 3d-av. car on Saturday about 1 o'clock, and saw the brutality shown to two lads and kindly interfered in their behalf, please do a further kindness by sending their address to Box No. 806 Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"LINDENCROFT,"
P. T. BARNUM'S RESIDENCE,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.,
FOR SALE.
Substantial mansion-house, 50x75; coach-house, barns, greenhouse, gardener's house and six acres of land, highly cultivated; everything perfect; cannot be surpassed; price low; will exchange for City property.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One and a half miles south of Sing Sing. The house is a good substantial dwelling, standing on a knoll several hundred feet from the road, and contains seven bedrooms, bath-room, parlor, dining and sitting rooms, laundry, and a large and airy kitchen, furnished with a Beebe range, and hot and cold water. Besides these the attic is finished into servants' rooms and closets. The barn is large and commodious. The situation is remarkably healthy, and the view of the Hudson beautiful. There are thirty-six acres of land, one-half wood; the garden is under full cultivation and stocked with the choicest fruit trees. The house is thoroughly and well furnished, and will be sold just as it stands, complete in every department, and at a moderate price. Address J. W. ROBINSON, Agent, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY RESidence at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.; a delightful neighborhood, with all the advantages of city and country life. The house is 44x48, with piazza on three sides, containing about 20 rooms, furnace, water-closet, &c.
Carriage-house, stable, cow-stable, barn, granaries, icehouse, woodhouse, &c.
The buildings are all of the most substantial kind. The grounds consist of 60 acres, well laid out in garden, lawn, &c.; fruits of all kinds in abundance.
This is one of the best and most desirable places on the Upper Hudson.
For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON, 10 miles above Newburgh, the dwelling-house built by the late John Hopper, on one of the most beautiful and commanding sites on the river; healthful, accessible by the *Mary Powell* and Hudson River Railroad, and soon to be much more so by the West Side Railroad. The house contains 11 rooms, 2½ stories and basement, new, never occupied, with 14 acres of land, some 60 young trees, good barn, &c. The property will be sold at a great sacrifice to close the estate. Apply to Mr. STEVENS, at Milton, or to S. W. BENEDICT, 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey 45 minutes from Jersey City, convenient, healthy and first-class location; house 47x27 feet, new and modern, with 22 acres of land in the best order; can be divided into a number of building sites; all best kinds of fruit and shade trees. This is one of few places of the kind now offered for a residence; will be sold for less than its value. Inquire of SCHOONMAKER & HOGAN, No. 102 Duane-st., or SMITH & MEAD, No. 400 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON the shore of Prince's Bay, one mile from Richmond Valley Station, Staten Island Railroad; 3½ acres of ground; a commodious dwelling, with 13 rooms; two fine barns, large poultry yard; two wells of excellent water; an assortment of large and small fruits; good fishing, bathing and yachting at the door: price $6,000. Inquire of Dr. JOHN B. RICHMOND, on the premises, or address him at Tottenville, S. I.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS.—Cheap farms and fruit lands, village lots, water powers, for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil fine loam, superior for all crops; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THIRTY ACRES OF first-class land, with house and outbuildings, two hours from the City on the New-Haven Railroad. Ten minutes from station; fruit and water abundant; overlooks the Sound for 50 miles; inland view not surpassed in Connecticut; ten minutes' walk to sea bathing and fishing. Inquire of M. L. MASON, No. 29 William-st., or of HENRY BRADLEY, on the premises, Westport.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE AT Hempstead, L. I., with stock and farming utensils; one mile from the depot and 20 miles from Fulton ferry; 90 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; well shaded and fruited; large house and outbuildings; or will exchange for good City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The country seat of the late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester, 2 miles from Harlem Bridge; 24 acres of land, with every improvement, and a very desirable residence for a business gentleman. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, TWO miles from Peekskill depot; 25 acres under high cultivation; Gothic house, 40x45 feet; 19 rooms, cellars and attic; excellent water, large barn and outbuildings; everything in perfect order; possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to KING & LATHROP, Attorneys, &c., No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Great South Bay, 40 rods from Long Island Railroad, 30 miles from New-York; fine buildings; fruit and flowers in abundance; price $3,500, $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Address A. B. POWELL, No. 534 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT BOILING SPRING, N. J., 33 minutes from New-York by Erie Railway, a fine new country house, 10 rooms, slate roof; lot 150x400 feet; a very choice location, on high ground, good neighborhood and very desirable for New-York business men. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, 73 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Roseville, N. J., nine miles from New-York on Morris and Essex Railroad, comprising seven lots of ground, with fruit and a good house, containing twelve rooms and a bathroom. Apply to C. L. SMITH, No. 42 Park-place.

$2,500.—FARM OF 40 ACRES, SOIL heavy loam, fenced in; six fields; comfortable house, barn, stables, fruit orchard, &c.; pleasant situation on public turnpike, 37 miles on Long Island; half the crops to the purchaser.
E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ROCKLAND LAKE, N.Y.—A cottage 24 by 34 feet, two stories, containing 7 rooms; lot 5? by 100 feet; price $2,000. Apply to JOHN H. HUNTER, No. 71 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Nyack, on the Hudson, a cottage, with seven rooms and half an acre. Address C. H. RUTHERFORD, No. 86 William-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH SIX ACRES of land, on Staten Island; price $5,000; $3,000 can remain. Apply to W. L. HINDS, with H. B. Claflin & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
The said act contains the following provision:
"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.
The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

WARD DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 3, 1867.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD IS NOW in session in New-York City for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

NEWSPAPERS.

FOR HORACE GREELEY'S SPEECH IN RICHMOND,
BOOTH'S DIARY,
THE BURIAL OF BOOTH,
GEN. BAKER'S BOOK,
MILITARY POLICE DURING THE WAR,
MRS. COBB AND THE PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
BOUNTY JUMPING,
SEE
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, OF MAY 22, WITH SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE FIVE CENTS. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM BY MAIL. SEND FOR SPECIMEN COPIES.
ADDRESS THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE ON 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—House about 36 feet wide, with dining-room extension, and in perfect order. Possession at once. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE stable, No. 57 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; full lot; also, a fine pair of carriage horses and a saddle horse. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 57 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A MEdium-sized brick or brown-stone house in a good location, for which half cash will be paid and the balance in ready-made clothing, which may be selected from a wholesale stock at cost price. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—Must be sold for cash. One of the best views of the park west. Apply to GEORGE S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—ONE ENTIRE block fronting Mount Morris-square. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—PRESENT owner going to Europe; a cottage-house and furniture, complete as it stands; carriage-house, barn, &c.; price $4,500; lot 100 by 164 feet; situated at Fort Hamilton, Lafayette-av., two blocks from cars; high ground and best sea view in the place. For further particulars inquire of MEYLERT & MALLETT, No. 25 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE A VERY HANDsome and well built two-story and attic frame house, 40x36, all improvements; 3½ lots of ground on Middle-st. $7,500; a bargain. EDWARD H. MARTINE, No. 536 6th-av., corner 32d-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT, ONE OF the most desirable private residences in the place; located on the cliff, with superior grounds and outbuildings; fruit in great abundance. Rent, including gardener's wages, $3,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED, AT Poughkeepsie, a first-class residence, on one of the finest streets in the city. The house is spacious, with every convenience, and stands in the centre of nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c. finely shaded; fruits of all kinds in great abundance. This is one of the most desirable places offered for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT LITTLE NECK, L. I.—A beautiful cottage, two stories, front and back piazzas, parlors, dining-room, four bed-rooms with bath-room and closets, servants' room, &c.; dumb waiter, water on three floors; with four and a half acres; garden, pear and apple trees, &c.; stables, outbuildings; will be rented for the season at a very low figure to a good tenant. Apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in South Bergen, N. J., a modern built and convenient house, well painted throughout, with six lots of ground tastefully laid out; good supply choice fruits; stable on premises; convenient by horse car to Jersey City Ferry; rent, furnished, $100 a month; unfurnished, $800 a year. Further particulars, address Box No. 1,060, or apply at No. 107 Wall-st., up stairs.

WATER POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near Peekskill, on the Hudson River, of fifty-horse power and upward, suitable to all kinds of manufacturing or mill purposes. It has rare advantages, being near a railroad depot and the river. For further particulars apply to or address CHAS. H. FROST, People's Stone Works, No. 231 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., THE HOUSE and grounds known as the Holden Place; convenient to this City by rail and boat in about 30 minutes to foot of Wall-st. The house is partly furnished, the garden well stocked with fruit, plenty of trees, and fine view of the bay. Will be let for the Summer or the year. Apply to J. DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME front office in one of the most desirable locations in the City, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place. The office may be entirely disconnected from the store if desired, it having a separate entrance from the street. Some storage room may be had, if wanted.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLand, for three or four months from 15th June, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, 2½ acres of land, and fine view of the bay and surrounding country. Apply to S. SMITH, No. 26 Broad-st., or HADDEN & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House Landing, a house and three acres of ground in perfect order; 12 rooms; location unsurpassed; a good garden and barn. Apply, by mail or on the premises, to L. W. GULAGER.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 34 acres, very low.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

MEDICAL.—ANY DOCTOR OR DENTIST willing to pay a year in advance may have a cheap suite of parlors in the best part of the City, and very suitable for those businesses. Address Box A, Station D.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON LAKE Mahopac, at the southwest end, near Dean's Hotel, one of the finest places on the lake, about 3 acres, with full dockage privilege; rent $500, or for sale for $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND—COMPLETELY furnished cottage to let; contains 13 rooms, well located, and near the Great South Bay; fine garden, fruit, barn, &c.; desirable Summer residence.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, with grounds and stable; has abundance of fruit; beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, in the Highlands. Terms moderate. Apply to E. W. MITCHELL, No. 5 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR for sale cheap; one hour from City on Long Island; owner leaving 1st of June; furnished or unfurnished; stable, greenhouse, large garden, fruits, &c.; very pretty and healthy. F. A. PETERSEN, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND fifth floors, together or separate, No. 254 Broadway, between Warren and Murray sts.; one of the best stands in the City for any mercantile business or for insurance or other office. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-ROchelle, on Lather's Hill, a few minutes from depot, a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply by mail, to New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, VERY NEAR the Brevoort House, will rent furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining, bath and closet connected, to a gentleman and wife; a family of adults can also have two other rooms. Address OWINGS, Station D.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR ON the first floor; also an elegant suite of rooms on the second floor, to gentlemen, at No. 66 Amity-st., three blocks from Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Great Neck, L. I.; easy of access by railroad and steamboat. For terms, &c., apply to H. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED first-class four-story brown-stone front house, in perfect order; location West 14th-st. Apply, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—A TWO-STORY house containing thirteen rooms, with two acres of land; within easy walking distance of Vanderbilt Landing. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR—ALSO single rooms to let, without meals, at No. 1,128 Broadway, within a few steps of the principal hotels. Apply as above.

TO LET—TWO LARGE SQUARE ROOMS, FURnished, to young gentlemen; rent $5 and $6 each per week. Apply at No. 312 East 21st-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A NEAT FURnished house; $125 per month. Apply to W. H. HARRIS, real estate agent, Montclair.

HOUSE OR PART OF HOUSE TO RENT, cheap, to any one willing to pay a year in advance; security will be given. Address Box A, Station D.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly, to gentlemen, at No. 110 East 2d-st.; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st., without board.

NO. 25 BOND-STREET—SEVERAL FLOORS to let. Apply No. 27 Bond-st.

STORE NORTHWEST CORNER MURRAY and Church sts. to let. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A three-story and attic or four-story house, from 16 to 20 feet wide; north of 28th and south of 48th sts., and between 4th and 7th avs. Address Box 2,350 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—E. M. SHEPARDSON, formerly of the Allyn House, Hartford, Conn., proprietor. This house having been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, will be opened, May 20, for the reception of boarders. The pure mountain air of this locality renders it one of the most healthful in the vicinity of New-York. Communication six times a day by Morris and Essex Railroad. Boarders conveyed to and from depot without extra charge.

HEATH HOUSE SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey.—The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. The hotel will be opened on the 15th of June. One cottage to let, with board in the hotel.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, of refined tastes and habits, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board, in a private family in West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate. Address G. W., Box 149 *Times* Office.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., IN A STRICTLY private family, with the first and second floors furnished or unfurnished; can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED BY AN INVALID, or one who would like a quiet home during confinement, in a pleasant neighborhood, with the best nursing and medical attendance. Address Miss TILSON, Station C.

LARGE ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, with good table, in a house with all modern improvements, near Central Park, 78th-st. References exchanged. Address A. C. W., Mercantile Agency, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.

$2,50 PER WEEK FOR A NICELY-furnished room, second story, with use of parlor, to a gentleman, in Thompson-st., near Prince. Inquire of Mr. W., No. 807 Broadway.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD FOR GENtlemen rooming together; $7 and upward for single rooms, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., corner Laight. Transient board $1 50 per day.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SECOND floor parlor bedroom to let to a single gentleman at reasonable rates. Inquire at No. 231 Sullivan-st., near Amity.

A LARGE AND SMALL ROOM IN A HOUSE with all the modern improvements, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, to let, with board, at No. 71 Macdougal-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A HANDsomely turnished single, and also double room to let, with board; comforts of home enjoyed. Apply at No. 238 West 22d-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, also single rooms, to let, with board, suitable for married or single persons, at No. 44 Jane-st. Location desirable.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-ST.—To let, new and handsomely furnished front rooms on second floor, separately or together; also, other desirable single and double rooms, with board.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without meals; desirable neighborhood.

TWO FINELY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms to rent, with board, at No. 133 East 16th-st.; also, a fine basement office, furnished. Call after 9 A. M.

FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS MAY be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av., with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman and wife, with a private family, within one hour and a half of the City Hall; good accommodations and use of piano indispensable. Parties who have more room than they require may meet with an agreeable and respectable couple, with highest references, by addressing, with full particulars and references, (no others noticed,) Box No. 5,044 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MARLBORO, ON the Hudson, may be obtained in a private family; the location is a healthy one, and easy of access from and to the City by the Kingston line of steamboats from the foot of Jay-st. Address JAMES BAILEY, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June; references given and required. Address Box No. 145 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE ROOMS with board in a farmhouse at Boundbrook, can be obtained from June 1; location delightful. For particulars inquire at No. 347 West 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD (FARM) FOR CHILDREN at Hart's Corner, Westchester County; abundance of fruit; schools convenient. For particulars inquire at No. 33 Horatio-st.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD CAN be had at Croton immediately, on the Hudson River and near railroad depot; house and furniture entire new; three suites of rooms for families; croquet grounds, and spacious groves attached; hot and cold water baths; good bathing and fishing in the bay; location dry and healthy; schools and churches convenient. Apply to C. M. TELLER, No. 108 Leonard-st., New-York, or the Misses TOMPKINS, on the premises.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife with two children and nurse, wish to find desirable accommodations for the Summer in a respectable family who would take no one else; the locality must be convenient to the City, perfectly healthy and agreeable in every way. Address, stating terms and where an interview can be obtained, Box No. 1,182 Post-office.

BOARD AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—SIX good rooms, with parlor, for one or more families, Episcopalians; location unsurpassed; 15 minutes from depot; one hour and a quarter from City, by Harlem Railroad. Address H. M. C., Post-office Box No. 45, White Plains, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at Morrisania; house pleasantly located; terms $20 per week; less if permanent. Address F. W. B., Box No. 1,710 New-York Post-office.

TARRYTOWN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire board from about June 15 to Oct. 1; room must be spacious and well furnished, and terms moderate. Address particulars to L. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE (EPIScopalians) may find good rooms and board in a private family, within 40 minutes of the City by boat. Address L. M., Station D Post-office.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.,
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
Offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices,
At Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FOR SALE—AN INVALID CHAIR, NEARLY new, made by King & Co. Address R. W., Box No. 179 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, OR WILL SELL THE entire interest in a well established manufactory of brass goods for plumbers, now in successful operation; located in New-Haven, Conn; this is a chance seldom offered. Call at No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.
H. B. BROWN.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $10,000, TO ENgage in very profitable and pleasant business; none but an energetic man wanted. Address R. H. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

EXPRESS ROUTE.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-class City express business. Inquire at No. 67 Cortlandt-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

WORKINGMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR CONVENTION.

Each Union of workingmen in New-York and vicinity is requested to send three delegates to No. 267 Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 15 proximo, to consider the putting of the Eight-Hour Law into operation.
By order of the Workingmen's Union.
JOHN ENNIS, President.
JOHN REID, Chairman of Committee.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH GARden chair, in perfect order; has been used but a few times. Apply at the first stable in the rear of No. 1 5th-av.

BLOEDES' MUCILAGE PATENTED.—Will stick anything and everything. For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 64 John-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1867—present, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Judge. In the matter of the application of CHARLES A. MILLER, by Henry M. Schieffelin, his next friend, for authority to assume the name of CHARLES MILLER SCHIEFFELIN. On reading and filing the petition of Henry M. Schieffelin, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1867, and the affidavits of the said Henry M. Schieffelin and Charles A. Miller thereto annexed, in the above entitled matter, whereby the Court is satisfied that there is no reasonable objection that the said Charles A. Miller should assume the name of Charles Miller Schieffelin, and on motion of William Jay, of counsel for the above-named petitioner, it is ordered that on complying with the directions hereinafter given, and from and after the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the said Miller be and he is hereby authorized to assume the name of Charles Miller Schieffelin. And it is further ordered that within ten days from the date hereof the said Miller cause a copy of this order to be published in the *New-York Times*, a public newspaper printed in the City of New-York, and that within twenty days from the date hereof the said Miller cause the said petition, this order, and an affidavit of the publication of this order, to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize persons to change their names," passed Dec. 14, 1847, and an act amendatory thereof, passed March 17, 1860.
(A copy.) NATHL. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

SHIPPING.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.
STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $25 CURRENCY.
NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND, CUTTING..............SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS........SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..............SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, June 15
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
ACADIA, LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
HIBERNIA, MUNROE, SATURDAY, June 8.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO.........ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.......HILLIARD....SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $35, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI...G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS......................................$120
SECOND-CLASS.......................................70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....................$75—$90 00
Steerage...32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin............................90 00
Steerage...40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin......$170 | Steerage.......................$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$150
Second Cabin Passage..............................100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$125
Second Cabin Passage...............................80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PALMYRA ARE requested to be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA...May 22
TRIPOLI...May 29
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...$100 Gold.
Steerage......................................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY REfitted,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON...........SATURDAY......May 25
ETNA.....................WEDNESDAY.....May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY......June 1
EDINBURGH................WEDNESDAY.....June 5
CITY OF LONDON...........SATURDAY......June 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.........June 15 | SATURDAY.......July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.............................$45
Passage money to Havana..............................50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA..........BARTON...THURSDAY, May 23
MORRO CASTLE......ADAMS....THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE.............GREENE...THURSDAY, June 6
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 1, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES.............................June 15
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR...............June 29
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN..June 1.
MINNESOTA..June 15.
CHICAGO..June 29.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
During continuance of present dull season the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
THURSDAY, May 23, GENERAL BARNES, MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, May 28, LEO, DEARBORN, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 1, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 23,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—A first-class steamer of the above line, or of the People's Line, will be dispatched EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, will follow the EMILY B. SOUDER.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow June 1.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, May 25.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANtic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.
The steamship RALEIGH, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

TO PARTIES GOING TO EUROPE.—AN English girl, who came to this country with a sick lady, is desirous of returning home in the capacity of nurse or servant to a lady or family; desires to sail in *City of Boston* 25th inst., or in an early steamer; remuneration no object; satisfactory references. Inquire of Mr. G., *American Artisan* Office, No. 189 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

[A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneer.]
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large variety of Spring and Summer goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
A LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE STOCK OF THE MOST COSTLY WINES EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY, ALL GUARANTEED GENUINE.
On WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, THE CHOICEST PRIVATE STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE WINES ever offered for sale in this country, consisting of THE PRIVATE STOCK OF E. GOULARD, Esq., imported expressly by him to his order, viz.:
Reserve Madeira, vintage 1838, imported 1851; London Dock Port, 1858, well known as the Comet wine, imported 1857; Duff Gordon Pale Sherry, vintage 1838, imported 1851. Also, WHITE SAUTERNE, COUNT DE MOREGIRAE, from the stock of the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX—this extraordinary wine is the only lot in the United States; Amontillado Sherry, &c. Also, the PRIVATE STOCK belonging to the late firm of WM. S. CORWIN & CO. This wine has been stored in a PRIVATE CELLAR for a number of years, where the light has been carefully excluded, and the greatest possible care taken of it. NATHANIEL JOHNSON & SONS' CLARETS, MEDOCK, ST. ESTEPHE, ST. JULIAN, first class, vintage from 1848, 1851 and 1854; Lafitte, 1844; Chat. Margaux, vintage 1848, not to be found in this country; BARTON & GUESTIER'S Clarets, Floriac, Medoc, St. Julian, 1854 and 1857; CHAT. LAFITTE, 1851; LA TOUR, vintage 1857.
BRANDENBERG FRERES CLARETS—Medoc, St. Julian, Margaux, La Rose, Chateau La Rose, Cruse Fils & Co. Clarets, Eschenauer, Benecke & Co. Claret, Bouillac, Medoc, St. Julian, imported by JAMES MEYER, Jr., GILHON FRERES Clarets, FINKE & CO. BRANDENBERG FRERES. Sauternes, Haut Sauternes, Chat. Sauternes, Latour Blanche, Chat. do. HENKLE & CO. Hock Wines, NIERSTEINER, HOCKHEIMER, LEIBFRAUMILET, RHUDEHIEMER, JOHANNISBERG, &c. P. A. MUMM & CO.'S various brands, including STEINBERGER CABINET, do. MOSELLE CABINET WINE, PRINCE METTERNICH YELLOW SEAL HOCK COMPANY DE BOURGOGNE BURGUNDY. Also, several brands first-class Champagnes, Bourbon Whisky of the highest grade, from 5 to 14 years old. Full particulars in catalogue. The above are to be sold without reserve to close the ESTATE—one of the partners deceased. This is the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE WINES ever offered in this market. EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED GENUINE. Samples at our store on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 862 BROADWAY.
BAR-ROOM—Consisting of oil-cloth, oak cane-seat chairs, oak cane-seat stools, black walnut cane-seat arm chairs and settees, Britannia coffee urn, silver-plated ice-pitchers, marble vases, silver-plated trays, silver-plated casters, black walnut square and round tables, glassware, two bronze and ormolu six-light chandeliers, bronze cigar-lighter, china crockery, glassware; also black walnut top oyster counters, black walnut top lunch do., mahogany top bar counters, together with balance of stock of brandy, port, sherry, madeira and porter; also awnings.
Together with two years' lease from May 1, 1867.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, May 24, at the private residence No. 9 West 39th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Belter & Co., and other first-class makers.
AXMINSTER CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS do., BLUE SILK CURTAINS; CARVED BLACK WALNUT DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY do., &c., &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell on TUESDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 27 Union-square,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.:
About
283,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x⅞ to 4½x1½, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2¼ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2⅛ inches, all sizes
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
18,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.
Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.
Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.
From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
BY THEALL & BROS. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 830 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood and walnut parlor and bedroom suites, in satin and reps; French bedsteads, dressing bureaus and tables, extension dining table, buffet, chairs, lounges and easy chairs, rosewood piano-forte 7-octave, china and glass ware, wash stands, secretary and library bookcase, Royal, Wilton, Axminster and Brussels carpets and oilcloths, together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
Valuable factory property in Brooklyn, to be sold by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock,
Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Summit-st., near Hamilton-av., four lots of ground with brick factory, three stories and basement, with steam engine, boiler and patent hoistway, all in perfect running order. The building covers (nearly) the four lots, which are 100 feet square, suitable for manufacturing, storage or other business. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON HUDSON, FERRY, NEWARK, GARDEN, MEADOW AND WILLOW STS., HOBOKEN, N. J., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the following desirable lots, situate at Hoboken, within a short distance of the ferries. The location is healthy and easy of access. The horse-cars pass within one block of the property. The streets are graded, the curbs and gutters are set, and some of the streets are now being paved with the block pavement.
HUDSON-ST.—12 lots between Ferry and Newark sts.
GARDEN-ST.—11 lots east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
GARDEN-ST.—13 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
GARDEN-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—13 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 10th and 11th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
The property will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. The terms of sale will be liberal. Full particulars, maps of the property and printed terms of sale may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, or at the Hoboken ferries after Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 230 5th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., genteel household furniture, consisting in part as follows, viz.:
PARLORS—Turkey carpets, heavy reps curtains, carved rosewood suites in green and gold and crimson and gold brocatel, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood centre and side tables, Japanese cabinets, artistic real bronzes and marble clocks, groups and statuettes, Parian do., elegant French proof engravings, very rare, &c.
DINING AND RECEPTION ROOMS—English velvet and Aubisson carpets, black walnut suites in crimson reps, curtains, black walnut buffet and extension dining-table, lounges in crimson and green reps, bronze and marble clocks and ornaments, engravings, oil-paintings, rosewood etageres, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c., &c.
BEDROOMS—Brussels carpets, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, chairs and lounges; rosewood amoire-a-glace, imitation satin and rosewood marble-top cottage suite; best curled-hair mattresses, feather-beds and pillows, clocks and mantel ornaments, crockery, &c.
HALLS—Oil-cloths, rosewood marble-top hat-stand, stair-carpets and rods, &c., &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, by order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of Customs, the three large granite warehouses on the Atlantic Dock. They are four stories, with iron shutters, each 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.
The desirable location of these stores, and the great advantages and facilities they possess for discharging cargoes, together with the durable, thorough and convenient manner of their construction, render this sale deserving especial attention.
Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 124TH AND 125TH-STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—Seven lots on west side, between 124th and 125th sts.
124TH-ST.—Seven lots, north side, 90 feet west of 4th-av.
125TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 215 feet west of 4th-av.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, 23d of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two very desirably located building lots, each 50 feet by 102 feet 4 inches, on north side of 80th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 100 feet west of 2d-av. Particulars, &c., apply to auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTIETH AUCTION SALE.
85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,
80,000 TONS
of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
5,000 TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J., for Newark, Paterson and other places on the line of the Morris Canal.
The rates of transportation from Washington will be made known at the time of sale.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday, May 22, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 boxes Naples Macaroni.
127 barrels Trieste Currants.
75 boxes Jordan Almonds.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12, East River:
3,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
2,000 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Brilliant*, from Messina.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE New-York and Williamsburgh property, being part of the estate of Israel D. Waiter, deceased.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
45TH-ST.—4 splendid lots near Broadway and 7th-av.
113TH-ST.—1 lot next southeast corner of 112th-st. and 2d-av.
2D-AV.—1 lot corner of 2d-av. and 113th-st.
117TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, between 3d and 4th-avs.
118TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, between 3d and 4th-avs.
NORTH 5TH-ST. (Williamsburgh)—5 lots, north side, between 4th and 5th sts.
4TH-ST.—3 lots on east side, commencing at northeast corner of North 5th-st.
4TH-ST.—2 lots on west side, between North 5th and North 6th sts.
4TH-ST.—5 lots on west side, commencing at southwest corner of North 7th-st.
NORTH 7TH-ST.—1 lot on south side, adjoining the the above lots.
NORTH 2D-ST.—1 lot on north side, between Leonard and Ewen sts.
CONSELYEA-ST.—2 lots on south side, between Leonard and Ewen sts.
65 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock at No. 86 Cedar-st.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, Passenger Trains will leave WELLS-ST. DEPOT, Chicago, as follows:
8:15 A. M.—Mail Train for Clinton, Iowa, stopping at all way stations.
3:00 P. M.—Pacific Express Train, for Council Bluffs, Omaha and Nebraska City, through in twenty-four hours, without change of cars. This train will not stop at way stations. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Coaches run on this train from Chicago to the Missouri River, connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific Railroad to North Platte, (300 miles,) thence by Wells, Fargo Co.'s Overland Stage Line to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.
4:00 P. M.—Dixon Way Passenger.
11:00 P. M.—Night Passenger for Council Bluffs and Omaha, through without change of cars and stopping at all way stations. Pullman's Sleeping Cars by all night trains.
FREIGHT.
All Freight received at the Freight Depot, foot of North Dearborn-st., Chicago, up to 4:30 P. M., will be forwarded same night by "Pacific Fast Freight," leaving Chicago at 8 P. M., running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha in forty-three hours.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
During the races at Jerome Park special trains will be run on this road as follows, leaving 42d-st. at 1:30 and 2 P. M., (on WEDNESDAY, 22d, THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th,) returning immediately after the races are over.
Fare for round trip, 75 cents.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
MAY 20, 1867. General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—To take effect May 16, 1867.
Leaves James-slip, New-York:
7:30 A. M., mail train to Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and way stations.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead—this train goes through to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, and on Saturdays only to North Islip and way stations.
Trains for Glen Cove leave New-York at 7:30 A. M., and 3 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. Second edition for May now ready.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, [No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.—Free lecture. Dr. J. W. GRISCOM will lecture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Relations of the Atmosphere to Life and Health, with Mechanical and Chemical Illustrations of Respiration.* Young men especially invited.

TICKETS FOR THE LECTURE ON *Husbands and Wives* may be had of Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; S. T. Taylor, No. 349 Canal-st.; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; Wm. Pond, Broadway, and at the Methodist Book Concern, No. 200 Mulberry-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOmotive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE COMBINES the following points of superiority over any other engine yet made, viz.: Greater simplicity, hence greater durability, and less liability to get out of repair; it occupies one-fourth the room of the horizontal engine, and weighs one-half, important points in transportation and use where space is valuable; requires no expensive foundations; has economy of fuel equal to the best; has the widest range of adaptation; especially adapted to propellers, and costs but about one-half as much as other first-class engines. Following sizes stationary engines ready for delivery: 5 H. P., $275; 10 H. P., $450; 20 H. P., $750; 40 H. P., $1,300. Larger sizes promptly to order. Also, portable engines and boilers complete, all sizes; boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting machinery for stores, warehouses, ships, docks, coal, &c. Descriptive catalogues mailed. ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY, Nos. 500 to 510 2d-av., corner of 28th-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager...................WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THERE WILL BE NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, in consequence of a
FULL REHEARSAL
being required for the
GREAT AND EXTENSIVE CHANGES
to be made in the
SCENERY, BALLET COSTUMES AND TABLEAUX
of the
BLACK CROOK
on MONDAY EVENING, May 27.
SATURDAY NIGHT, May 25, THE BLACK CROOK, as usual.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
JAPS. LEON'S ORIGINAL BURLESQUE JAPS.
JAPS. OF THE MIRACULOUS JAPS, WHO JAPS.
JAPS. NIGHTLY ELECTRIFY DENSELY JAPS.
JAPS. PACKED AND FASHIONABLE AU- JAPS.
JAPS. DIENCES BY THEIR ASTONISH- JAPS.
JAPS. ING AERIAL ROPE FLIGHT. JAPS.

IRVING HALL.
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.
FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
previous to his departure for Europe.
MONDAY EVENING, May 27, 1867.
The following artists have generously consented to assist:
Signora ORTOLANI, prima donna, from the Academy of Music.
Madame ANNA MARTINEZ, Soprano—her first appearance; Signor ANTONUCCI, Basso; Signor ORLANDINI, Baritone; Signor ALBANO, Harpist; Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
Signor ROSA...............................Conductor
Tickets One Dollar. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
Commencing on MONDAY, June 3 to continue one week—nine performances.
Subscription Tickets for the entire Festival,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Can be obtained at the following places: Schuberth's music-store, No. 820 Broadway; Jorden & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Rudiger & Hill, No. 865 Broadway; Rullman's ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway; Steinway and Irving Halls.
The sale of the Subscription Tickets will positively close on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 25.

CHARITABLE FAIR FOR THE RELIEF of the famished people of the South, at No. 701 Broadway, New-York. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Hon. D. F. Tiemann, President; W. S. Wetmore [?], President Stuyvesant Bank, Treasurer. Directors—Mrs. Robt. Stuyvesant, No. 191 Madison-av.; Mrs. Clement Heerdt, No. 35 East 4th-st.; Mrs. James D. Williams, No. 129 West 48th-st.; Mrs. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Mrs. Dr. L. P. Garrish, West 31st-st.; Mrs. Jacob Weidenfeld, Madison-av.; Mrs. Francis Palmer, No. 160 Madison-av.; Mrs. Dr. C. Carroll Lee, No. 130 East 35th-st. T. H. Stillwell, M. D., Chairman of the Executive Committee. The attention of the charitable is respectfully called to this effort to collect means to relieve the extreme suffering, and if possible, by prompt and energetic exertions, to mitigate the fearful distress and famine under which a great portion of the South is suffering. Through the kindness of the citizens of New-York and vicinity, we have been enabled to establish a Fair composed of rare works of art and statuary paintings from private collections, many of which were never before publicly exhibited, as well as articles of utility. The whole making a collection well worth a visit. Admission 50 cents; season tickets $1. A list of a few pieces claiming special attention; Ancient original paintings; splendid oil-painting by Longhi, valued at $10,000, 92 inches in width and 74 high, painted by L. Longhi, a celebrated Italian Master, born in 1507, died in 1580. The subject of this painting is an interesting one. It represents the interior yard of the world-renowned Palazzo Venezia, the residence of the Ambassador of the Venetian Republic at Rome, and the scene shows the georgeous pageantry of the time. The haughty Count Cappello is seen stepping into his gala carriage on a visit to His Holiness the Pope. The Ambassador's carriage is followed by many others, filled with the most prominent persons of Venice and Rome, and among them a great number of priests and cardinals, dressed in their richest costumes. The yard is full of every description of people, and various religious corporations, offering to the Ambassador their testimonials of esteem—displaying the great friendship that united the splendid city of the Adriatic with God's Eternal City. In this painting there are about 600 persons moving in a gorgeous and merry pageantry, all dressed according to the solemnity of the occasion. It was executed by Longhi for the illustrious Cappello family, in Venice, and inserted in the wall of the great salon of their palace, whence it was removed a few months ago, by the owner, to this country.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after May 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. F. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President.
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, May 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 24, 7 A. M.	Friday, May 24, 1½ A. M.
Saturday, May 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, May 27, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, May 28, 10 A. M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8¼ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

ATHENS ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 13, the PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. every day, Saturdays excepted, taking passengers for ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and intermediate points on NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and RENSSELAER and SARATOGA RAILROAD North, via ATHENS and SCHENECTADY. Through EXPRESS trains connect at ATHENS with this line. Meals served on board. FREIGHT SHIPPED BY THIS LINE goes through to destination without breaking bulk.
Through tickets for sale and baggage checked on dock.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—For Albany and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

MAY—1867.
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st..... 4 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st..... 7 A. M.
Thursday, 23d..... 7 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d.. 7 A. M.
Friday 24th....... 7½ A. M.	Thursday, 23d.... 10½ A. M.
Saturday, 25th.... 11½ A. M.	Friday, 24th...... 0½ A. M.

SUMMERARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

MAMARONECK AND NEW-YORK DAILY, LANDING AT NEW-ROCHELLE AND CITY ISLAND.—The elegant and swift steamer ALLISON, Capt. SAMUEL GIDNEY, will leave Mamaroneck, daily at 6:45 A. M., and New-York, from Pier 38, foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle and City Island each way. Fare 30 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. A. BEHR, NO. 41 GENTHINER-st., Berlin, Prussia, Germany, is inclined to receive into her family two or three young girls or ladies, of the age from 12 to 18 years. French, German, music, drawing or painting taught. Also, traveling ladies will find a convenient home. References kindly given by Mr. A. WOODRUFF, No. 79 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; Prof. GEO. T. COMFORT, Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn.; or Dr. Med. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 97 12th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (teachers' school;) at home every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at No. 27 Bond-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED FRENCH PROTestant lady as teacher in a family school. Address H., New-York *Observer* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of the
OCTOROON,
received at each representation with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
VISIT THE MUSEUM,
ITS SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS SALOONS CONTAIN
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
HUSBANDS, BRING YOUR WIVES,
PARENTS, BRING YOUR CHILDREN,
CITIZENS, BRING YOUR COUNTRY FRIENDS,
STRANGERS, DO NOT FAIL TO CALL,
and enjoy
A DAY OF RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.
To be seen at all hours,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
800 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
A ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
(the only living specimen on exhibition,)
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, 27th, Miss LEO HUDSON will appear as MAZEPPA.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN...............................Manager
T. CONDRON...................................Proprietor
The terror-inspiring JAPANESE TROUPE every night. Too Late for the Train—Upper Ten Thousand—Columbia Polka—Hop-light-loo—New Songs, &c., forming the best entertainment in the City.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

NOTICE,—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22.
Grand Testimonial to
GEORGE CHRISTY,
tendered him by his numerous friends and patrons of
GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
The best bill of the season will be produced on this occasion, and the old-time patrons of minstrelsy will find George still in his prime.
Doors open at ½ 1; to commence at 2¼.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
WILL HOLD ITS
SPRING RACE
MEETING!
FOR THE YEAR 1867, AT
JEROME PARK,
NEAR FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
The Races will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 22, THURSDAY, May 23, and SATURDAY, May 25.
FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.
FIRST RACE—THE SPRING STAKES, for three year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Subscription, $100. H. F. $600 added. Closed with eight nominations.
1. R. W. Cameron's impd. b. c., HAMPTON COURT.
2. A. Belmont's imp. b. f., MAID OF HONOR.
3. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. f., CLARA CLARITA.
4. D. Reedy's bl. f., ANNIE WORKMAN.
5. F. Morris' b. f., RUTHLESS.
6. F. Morris' b. c., MONDAY.
7. D. McDaniel's b. c., MORRISSEY.
8. R. Underwood's ch. c., METAIRIE.
SECOND RACE—PREMIUM $500, for all ages. One mile.
THIRD RACE—PREMIUM $800, for all ages. Two and a quarter miles.
SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 23.
FIRST RACE—PREMIUM $500, for all ages. One and a quarter miles.
SECOND RACE—PREMIUM $700, for all ages. One and three quarter miles.
THIRD RACE—FEATHER STAKES, for all ages. Two and three-quarter miles, to carry 100 pounds each. Subscription, $100. H. F., $800 added. Closed with seven nominations.
1. P. S. Forbes' ch. h., FLEETWING.
2. D. McDaniel's b. h., JULIUS.
3. J. S. Watson's b. h., ONWARD.
4. J. S. Watson's b. h., DELAWARE.
5. J. S. Watson's b. h., CAPTAIN MOORE.
6. M. H. Sanford's g. h., LOADSTONE.
7. M. H. Sanford's ch. m., EARING.
THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 25.
FIRST RACE—HURDLE RACE, Handicap for all ages. One and three-quarter miles, over Six Hurdles. $500 to the winner. $100 to second horse. Closed with five entries.
1. R. W. Cameron's b. g., BIRAGUE, 135 pounds.
2. H. B. Gate's bl. m., BLACK BESS, 140 pounds.
3. Daniel Leary's ch. m., LADY ALICE, 135 pounds.
4. D. Ready's br. h., ZIG ZAG, 156 pounds.
5. D. McDaniel's bl. h., BLACKBIRD, 140 pounds.
SECOND RACE—HOTEL STAKES, for all ages. Subscription, $50 each. P. P., with $1,000 added. $200 of the stakes to second horse. Three miles. Closed with five nominations.
1. R. W. Cameron's impd. b. c., HAMPTON COURT.
2. P. S. Forbes' ch. h., FLEETWING.
3. J. S. Watson's b. h., DELAWARE.
4. J. S. Watson's ch. h., ONWARD.
5. M. H. Sanford's g. h., LOADSTONE.
THIRD RACE—SELLING PREMIUM, $500, for all ages. One and a quarter miles. Entrance money to second horse.
FOURTH RACE—MATCH—Mile heats. A. Belmont's imp'd b. f., MAID OF HONOR, 3 years, by Newminster, dam Himalaya, 87 pounds, against P. S. Forbes' ch. c., DE COURCY, 3 years, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp'd Glencoe, 90 pounds.
The first Race each day will come off punctually at 3 o'clock. Badges, entitling the holder to the Quarter Stretch during the meeting, $10, or for one day $4. Entrance to Field, $1—to the Grand Stand, $1 extra. Carriages free.
The Course can be reached by the New-York and Harlem Railroad to Fordham—extra trains will be run from 42d-st. every day during the Races; and by Carriage through Central Park, Macombs' Dam, Central-av., and by Bloomingdale Road to King's Bridge—also by 3d-av. and Fordham Horse Cars.
Tickets may be obtained at the principal Hotels, and at the Box-office of Wallack's Theatre.
A. BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
P. S. FORBES, JOHN F. PURDY, JOHN HUNTER, A. C. MONSON, R. TAYLOR, } Race Stewards.
No member will be admitted to the Course unless the ribbon of his medal has been changed, and his name engraved upon the medal.
Entries for the races to be made to the Secretary on the race ground, between 4 and 5 o'clock on the previous afternoon.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.
Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. —Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.—SIXTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

TWELVE SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, from $75 to $200; first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS at moderate prices. Second-hand Pianos from $100 to $250. Pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

REWARDS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1867.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the parties implicated in the forgery on this bank on the 20th of April last. The alleged forged check purported to be drawn by the Board of Education of the City of New-York for the sum of $17,500. $2,000 additional reward will be paid for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion] for any part of the same.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

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UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL ROMANTIC DRAMA ENTITLED
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received last evening by a densely crowded audience with the most ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT.
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THE BEAUTIFUL GRACE CHURCH TABLEAU.
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NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Third week of the brilliant Sisters, Miss SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, with a full company of New-York favorites.
This week, the great joint bill of
FRA DIAVOLO AND CINDERELLA,
with Sophie, Irene and Jennie, assisted by T. L. Donnelly, Welsh Edwards, J. C. Dunn, Mrs. Wright, Lizzie Davey, and entire company in both pieces.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents. Grand matinee on SATURDAY

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager................Mr. Lester Wallack
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
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OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission 50 cents.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, May 22, 1867,
Mr. JAS. H. HACKETT AS THE
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF in HENRY IV.
THURSDAY—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SATURDAY—Matinee—MONS. MALLET and HIS LAST LEGS.
MONDAY—Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, EAST LYNNE.

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Manager and Proprietor..................Mr. W. B. Freligh
Third night of the engagement of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR and Mrs. W. G. JONES.
AMBITION.
Mr. PROCTOR as Ethelwold, Mrs. W. G. JONES as Catharine Howard.
DRAMA OF BEN THE BOATSWAIN.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. PROCTOR.

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Comic Pantomime of
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The wonderful
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Grand ballet and other entertainments.
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MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE
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MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Boxes, $8 and $15.
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ANNIVERSARIES.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the "Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen," will be held at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1867, at the "Home" at Snug Harbor Landing, Staten Island. The public are invited to attend. Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., landing passengers at Snug Harbor; and from foot Whitehall-st., South Ferry, every hour for Quarantine Landing, where carriages may be procured.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope
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Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail free of postage.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHEA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHEA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Those who have been unskilfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Throw all quack medicines to the dogs. Every thoroughly-educated and well read physician who has had the same advantages in the treatment of the above diseases as ourself, knows that the same remedy which cures one will not cure or even benefit every other. Every patient *must positively*, if a cure is effected, be treated according to the constitutional peculiarities of their individual self. Consultation free.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA, AND Irritability of the Bladder. Instant cure by the Urethratome. Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissure, and concealed abscess of the Rectum, Varicocele and Varicose Veins of the Rectum, Sympathetic Symptoms in other parts of the body. A Lecture delivered to his private Surgical Class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., *Scalpel* No. 46. For sale at Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121, New-York. Price 50 cents.
"Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of value to the human race."—*Horace Greeley.*
"In didactic power Dr. Dixon has no equal; his writings are intelligible to all."—*New-York Times.*

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Sunday, May 19, 1867.

City of the seven hills, beautiful and proud, city of historic memories, head city of the high upreared crest of rebellion, city humbled and laid in ashes, yet purged, and now rising again to a new and fairer life, Richmond stands at once the embodiment of bygone days and the prophecy of better days to come. When I last visited Richmond it was immediately after the downfall of the Confederacy, in the Spring of 1865. One then saw on every hand the wrecks of the war; and the blackened walls left by the conflagration which the rebellion had kindled as its funeral pyre seemed the sad symbol of the ruin and desolation that had overtaken the Old Dominion. Now a pleasing change appears; for the business quarter of the town which was swept by the fire has been in great part rebuilt with fine structures in marble and iron—the result, I am told, mainly of Northern investments. And though there is still much depression and great lack of money, it is a cheering sign that the people—many of them probably for the first time in their lives—have gone energetically to work, and are addressing themselves with heart and hope to the restoration of their ruined fortunes. *Durate, et cosmet rebus servate secundis!*

But, striking as are the material changes which meet the eye, the moral transformations are yet more remarkable. These can only be apprehended by an intimate and extended converse with the people, and as I have had, within the past few days of my stay here, the opportunity to see and talk with hundreds of gentlemen from all parts of the State, I can say that I have been astonished and delighted at the evidence of the hearty loyalty that manifests itself, not merely in an acquiescence in the results of the war, but in a fundamental renovation of political sentiment.

It is not of moment to inquire whether the South does or does not now submit, or is or is not likely again to revolt, for that question is long ago settled. But it is of the first importance to ascertain how far a people placed in the social condition of the people of the South, holding the maxims of political ethics they held, and imbued with some doctrines that must be called unrepublican, have been led by the educational influences of the war to accept what we may name the *essential American idea.*

When we consider the enormous influence which institutionalism wields over the minds of men, and when we reflect in particular on the hold which the principles and practices growing out of and connected with the institution of Slavery had on the minds of the people of the South, and how subtly these principles and practices had interwrought themselves with the very fibres of their being, we may readily be led to conclude that the conversion of men so formed is an impossibility, that it must be left to the slow processes of time, perhaps to the growth of a new generation, to bring about a thorough restoration of the Union. But I believe Providence has reserved better things for this country. I know that I have conversed with very many Virginians from whose minds the old heresies and traditions have been effectually dislodged, and I have seen so many others upon whom the same influences are silently, and to themselves insensibly, operating, that I believe the political renovation of the South will be accomplished much more speedily than is thought at the North. Last night, for example, I was conversing with several gentlemen of this State on the affairs of the day when one of them made the following declaration: "Well," said he, "I have lately found my ideas undergoing a great alteration, and I have arrived at a point of view which both explains many things in the past and puts a new construction on our present situation in the South. I believe that with secession the States went *really* out of the Union. I shall go further than you will," he continued, addressing himself to me, "and say they had a *right* to secede, though it is a barren right, for I am also forced to admit the right of coercion on the part of the Federal power. Being conquered in fair and open fight, we could only be treated as an alien enemy. The Federal Government had, and has, the right to do whatever is necessary to be done in order to reduce us to harmlessness. When we rejected the Constitutional Amendment it had the right to impose on us the Military Bill. If we reject that, the Government will have the right to go further, and inflict confiscation or any other measure it may find needful. We have no rights whatever under the Constitution, and our people who whine about its violation simply show that they have no sense of logic." Now, when I say that this Radical logician is a native-born Virginian, was a States-rights man, was in the service of the Confederate Government, and is now the editor of a leading journal in this State, you can conjecture whether or not the world moves. I certainly do not present this doctrine as one that in its main features has any novelty at the North, but simply for the sake of its interest as the result of the reflections of a thoughtful and candid Southerner, and as an illustration of the mood of mind in which I have found many men here. Nor would it be of any moment to discuss the correctness, or otherwise, of the theory. If the abstraction-loving Virginian finds it needful to go through this process of ratiocination in order to become truly loyal, let him, by all means, indulge his fancy.

It is of course dangerous to draw inferences in regard to the sentiments of masses of men from individual instances; but, in a general way, I feel persuaded that I have seen enough to be able to assert with assurance that *there is an abundance of true, earnest, sincere loyalty in Virginia*—a hundred times more, certainly, than I myself had any conception of before coming here, and I believe a hundred times more than the people of the North are now aware of. To say that there is not also much of the old leaven of disloyalty would be to go as wide of the mark as do those who pretend that the South is still a hot-bed of latent rebellion. And it seems that there are still at the North persons who feign to believe this; for the other day, in the Washington *Chronicle*, I found the assertion that the Southern people "are inimical to the Union, and *will renew the struggle to separate* it, unless they are rendered powerless. I must own that the force of this statement was rather lost on me, for the reason that I had just returned from an enthusiastic Union meeting, largely composed of the best and most respected white citizens of Richmond. Assuming, therefore, as any man of sense must do, that the South is divided in sentiment, it will be worth while to try to determine, in so far as regards Virginia, what is the relative measure of the conflicting elements, and what part each is likely to play in the destiny of the State.

The number of white voters in this State after the registration is completed will probably be not far from 125,000. The number of those disfranchised will be about 7,000. Now of the 125,000 white voters somewhat over one-half consists of old Whigs and Jackson Democrats; the residue is composed of State-Rights Secessionists.

It is the latter that make up the disloyal element of the State. They call themselves Democrat or Conservative, terms which in Virginia are precisely synonymous with disloyalist. They live wrapped up in traditions of bygone ancestral and State glories, and doting on the delights of monarchical government. In their heart of hearts is enshrined the symbol of the "lost cause." Their families form exclusive circles, into which no man from the North penetrates, and they thus do all they can to obstruct that social reconstruction without which, as Mr. DAVIS said while here, political reconstruction will be long delayed. The younger men of this class who were in the army display a better spirit; but if, in city or country, you find a man who was 45 or 50 years of age at the outbreak of the war, and who remained at home, you find a fossil. And this class seem to be in a strange state. There appears to have been a kind of despotism exercised by the Confederate Government that took all self-reliance out of them. When the Federals arrived, these men seemed to be in a sort of dazed condition, from which they have never awakened. With these conversion will be very slow—if, indeed, it is ever to be hoped for at all. They will, of course, submit to such conditions as the Government imposes, but no effectual aid in the rehabilitation of the State is to be expected from them.

In the large class of old line Whigs and Jackson Democrats we strike a different element altogether. It is with them that the hope of Virginia rests. If, as is estimated, they number between 65,000 and 70,000, it is safe to say that over two-thirds of them are thoroughly loyal men. The main seat of their strength is in the southside and the southwest counties. The spirit of this section is well illustrated by the proceedings at a recent reconstruction meeting in Wythe County, where a large and respectable gathering of citizens passed resolutions to the effect that "a disloyal person is not to be found in the said County of Wythe," and "pledged" themselves to "do all" they "can in reconstructing the State, to the end that she may be speedily restored to the Union with all her rights and privileges under the Constitution, upon the terms of the Sherman Bill and the bill supplementary thereto." I have stated that two-thirds of this class are thoroughly loyal men. I must now add that two-thirds of them would to-day be willing to plant themselves on a Republican platform, provided they could at once begin to organize such a party in conjunction with the negroes and all loyal men of the State. Why can they not do this?

It may be remembered that about the middle of last month there was held in this city a Convention, under the leadership of HAUXHURST, HUNICUT, WARDWELL & Co. In that Convention a radical platform was adopted, around which the aforesaid leaders have been energetically engaged in rallying the negro element, with the view of ultimately gaining control of the government of the State. In this they have proceeded without in the least consulting the wishes of the great body of the loyal whites, who are thus put in a position of apparent dissociation from the negro element, while in reality they strongly desire to unite with that element. The radical negro platform is not unacceptable to them. I have certainly heard no one complain of it as being too radical. But these men are naturally unwilling to link themselves with a party upon principles they have had no hand in forming. Besides there is great dissatisfaction with the leaders of the negro organization. Respectable men object to them, not as many at the North suppose, because they believe them to be Unionists, *but because they believe them to be knaves.* And, without entering into the truth or falsity of the scandalous stories told of some of these men, it is safe to assert that they would fail in any government they might organize. On the other hand, the loyal whites feel the need of the cooperation of the negro element which will control from 65,000 to 70,000 votes; and it is their earnest desire to unite with that element in forming a party which shall be powerful in talent, character and numbers.

Unfortunately, it has not yet been possible to bring about this affiliation, and the political situation is consequently as yet extremely confused. Mr. BOTTS has indeed issued a circular proposing a call for a Convention at Charlottesville on the 4th of July, but it is doubtful whether he can succeed on the basis upon which he is acting. I have certainly found many good men who are unwilling to sign the call, regarding the spirit of his circular as censorious and its aims as exclusive. Thus he proposes that the organization shall be confined "to those who, like ourselves, never of their own accord raised their arms or their voice against, or entertained a wish for, the destruction of their country." I find that this does not meet the views of many of the most judicious men here. These would prefer, without scrutinizing antecedents, to admit all who are *now* sincere Republicans.

While, however, political affairs are thus still somewhat clouded, the great work of restoration is in all its elements in a good degree of forwardness. The registering officers have already been organized, and so soon as the Attorney-General's interpretation of the law comes to hand, the work of registration will be entered upon with earnestness. The good people here are confident they can elect a Convention that will frame a Constitution which will be satisfactory to Congress; and they are strongly in hope, if no new obstructions shall arise, to see Virginia in the Union before the close of the next session of Congress. In the meantime, while Virginia is yet out of the Union, it is fortunate for her that her governance is in hands so entirely competent as those of Gen. SCHOFIELD. I have heard nothing on all sides but expressions of gratitude and admiration for his just and firm and equitable management of affairs. Thus far I have had the opportunity of only one brief conversation with him, for he has been absent from Richmond for several days; but what I then saw of him was enough to make me affirm for myself all the eulogies of him which I had heard. I cannot imagine a man more admirably adapted to deal with the numerous, delicate and complicated questions which press for solution. In all that regards the blacks his conduct, as it struck me, is guided by the clearest insight of the ethnological and psychological characteristics of the race. Knowing thus the springs of action of this people, he has judged wisely when to be forbearing and when to be firm; and his dealings have exhibited a very happy blending of both qualities. In regard to the late riot, or "ebullition," as he styled it, he does not hold the negroes in any grave degree blamable; and he looks upon the experiences through which they are now passing as an educational process, through which they will at length come to appreciate the rights, privileges, duties and limitations of freemen and citizens. At present, like children, they believe everything that any one tells them and are consequently the victims of blatherskites and political confidence men. But he believes they will learn by-and-by to discriminate who are their friends.

In regard to the multifarious questions—economical, political, social and ethnologic—raised by the new *status* of the blacks, I am yet too green in experience here to venture safely on any deductions at present. I shall therefore limit myself to putting down a few simple facts which I have learnt from Gen. BROWN, the chief Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the District of Virginia, and a man admirably fitted by temper and talent for the position. Materially the condition of the negroes has been much improved within the past year. For example, in November, 1855, the Bureau was feeding 22,000; it is now feeding less than 2,200, and is in fact now affording aid to as many whites as blacks. Oppression to the blacks is now almost wholly done away with—a result directly traceable to their new *status* under the Military Bill. This view of the matter I find strongly corroborated by Gov. PEIRPOINT, who, in conversation with me, gave me many illustrations of the astounding change that has taken place in the deportment of the citizens toward the negroes since the Sherman Bill. Nor does this alone show itself in the conduct of the people, but also in the behavior of the magistrates. There are not half as many negroes going to the penitentiary this year as there were last, and their terms of confinement are not near so long. I find a great deal of evidence going to show that the negroes are working as well now as ever; and employers who can pay get more hands than they want. I have not been able to discover that anybody complains of his black laborers who has money to pay them. The average hire of farm hands is from $8 to $9 a month, the employer finding each family with subsistence, a cabin, and from two to eight acres of land. The Bureau has now in its schools throughout the State above sixteen thousand negro children, and their progress is extremely gratifying.

I suppose you have already learned by telegraph that Gen. GRANT is here on a visit, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT and his father-in-law. To-day he drove out with a party to view the battle-field of Cold Harbor, where, in June, 1864, he delivered battle to LEE with the view of forcing the passage of the Chickahominy, and approaching this city from the north side. As is well known, he failed in this effort, and he then made his celebrated change of base to the south side of the James. The visit was a very pleasant one, though as the locality was approached from the side which the Confederate army held at the time of the battle, Gen. GRANT found some difficulty in getting a clear conception of the *terrain.* The breastworks of both armies are still standing, though in many parts considerably washed away by the rains. Gen. GRANT, I believe, returns to Washington to-morrow.

LIBRA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Probable Murder in Brooklyn.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, Officer DYER, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, saw a man standing on the corner of Gold and Johnson streets. Shortly thereafter a man came down on the east side of Gold-street, from Myrtle-avenue, and when about two yards from the man standing on the corner the officer heard a report something like the crack of a whip, and the man who was coming down the street fell. The officer, who was about 150 feet distant, in Johnson-street, ran toward them, when the assassin fled up Gold-street, and when near Willoughby-street turned around, and the officer, supposing he was about to fire upon him, drew his revolver and attempted to discharge the contents of one of the barrels; but the cap exploded without effecting that object. The accused continued his flight up Gold-street to Willoughby-street, thence to Prince-street, when Officer NASH joined in the pursuit, and at the corner of Prince and Fleet streets the officers succeeded in capturing the fugitive. Upon being taken to the Station-house the prisoner was identified as WILLIAM T. SKIDMORE, an Ex-Sergeant of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct. On searching him, a pair of false whiskers and a cloth cap were found in one of the pockets of his coat. The officers then retraced their steps to the scene of the shooting, and on the way they found an air-gun, three feet and one inch in length, lying in the court-yard of the house, No. 277 Gold-street. A policeman's overcoat, said to belong to SKIDMORE, was found by Officer NASH in the area of the house corner of Prince and Willoughby streets. Sergt. BOYD and Officer MCLAUGHLIN, with the assistance of the bystanders, conveyed the wounded man to the City Hospital. It was there found that a ball had entered the man's forehead, a little above the left eye and lodged in the brain. The house surgeon, Dr. SHEPPARD, states that the wounded man cannot possibly recover. From papers found on his person it was ascertained that his name is WM. BISHOP CARR. He is an Englishman, 43 years of age and a manufacturer of coral necklaces, bracelets, watch chains, &c. He resided at No. 197 Gold-street, where he has a wife and five children, the eldest a son 19 years of age. A bunch of skeleton keys was found upon the person of SKIDMORE. Yesterday morning Sergt. HANFORD and Officer MCLAUGHLIN visited SKIDMORE's residence in Flushing-avenue, near Broadway, where they found in a chest the instrument by means of which the air is exhausted from the air-gun used in shooting Mr. CARR. Two augers, and several books and pamphlets, (all of a bad character,) were also found and taken possession of by the Police.

It appears that SKIDMORE was appointed a patrolman of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct under the old Municipal Law, in 1855, and having served faithfully, was appointed Sergeant in place of Sergt. GEO. H. ROGERS, who accompanied Gen. BANKS' army to Louisiana in January, 1863. In August, 1864, he was transferred by the Police Commissioners to the Fiftieth Police Precinct, but as that is in a rural district, he declined to serve, and accordingly resigned. He subsequently took to drink, and neglected his business—that of carpenter; but since that time, it is said, that he always had plenty of money. His wife, who died about one year since, was the sister of Ex-Supervisor A. J. HICKS, of the Eleventh Ward. Several stories are current as to the cause of his wife's death, but they do not appear to be reliable in any particular.

In regard to the meeting of the two parties, the following appear to be the facts as obtained from reliable sources: Mr. CARR called at Mr. MOSSCROP's oyster saloon, No. 166 Myrtle-avenue, between 10:30 and 11 o'clock on Monday night. He drank several times in company with Messrs. BRINKLOW, LEAMY, READ and the proprietor of the saloon. The bar was closed shortly before 12 o'clock, but the parties staid and partook of some oysters, and did not leave until about 5 minutes after 1 o'clock. SKIDMORE looked in the door about 10 minutes after 12 o'clock. He had on a slouched hat and false whiskers; but, being well known to Mr. SAMUEL MOSSCROP, Jr., they entered into conversation. SKIDMORE stated that he had been waiting for one hour and a half for his carriage, (meaning a railroad car,) and said that he now lived in Greenpoint. Young MOSSCROP asked, "Do you live in that bloody city?" and he answered that it was more lively there than here, and that he had more fun. SKIDMORE then left, going toward Prince-street.

The fact of shooting Mr. CARR appears to have been deliberate. When arrested the prisoner said but little, and he has since kept very quiet. He was taken before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday afternoon, and committed to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. He has four children, two boys and two girls, aged respectively 15, 12, 10 and 8 years. The eldest, a daughter, was very much agitated when the officers called at the house.

The man who was shot has been lying in a state of insensibility since the occurrence. In a coughing spell, his brains oozed out of the orifice made in the skull by the ball.

The parties, it appears, were on intimate terms, and the motive to the deed is, therefore, buried in a most impenetrable obscurity. All the money the dying man had in his possession was $7, besides a gold watch. It is not pretended that SKIDMORE shot him for the purpose of robbery, although, when all the circumstances are considered, such may possibly have been the object.

Mr. CARR was the inventor of what is known by boys as the "Return Ball," which is attached to an India rubber cord, and thrown a considerable distance when it returns to the hand. He made a large amount of money out of the invention, and accumulated considerable property.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Fifth Day's Session.

Synod was was convened yesterday morning at the usual hour, Moderator Rev. Dr. BRATTON, presiding. The whole morning session was occupied with the reception of reports from distant presbyteries. The document emanating from the Philadelphia Presbytery include three protests against the action of that organization, prepared by Rev. Drs. CRAWFORD and STEELE, whose objections bore firstly upon the licensure of Mr. G. S. CHAMBERS, because of his views on the question of psalmody; secondly, upon a meeting of Presbytery held *pro re nata*, in July, 1866, due notice of the same not having been given; thirdly, upon the licensure of Mr. ROBERT E. THOMPSON, on account of his erroneous ideas on certain subjects. These protests, were, without discussion, referred to a special committee. Papers on the subjects of "communion" and "Odd Fellowship"—there being some doubt as to the orthodoxy of secret societies by the Church—were also referred to special committees, which the Moderator promised to appoint during the afternoon session. All these documents having been satisfactorily disposed of, Moderator Rev. Dr. BRATTON, yielded the chair to Rev. S. YOUNG, under whose direction devotional exercises, in which Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS, D. D., Rev. J. F. MORTON, Rev. W. T. WYLIE and JAS. C. MCMILLAN, Esq., took part, were commenced. At their conclusion an adjournment was had.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer having been offered and the roll of delegates called, the Moderator announced the following appointments of Committees:

Committee on Communion—Rev. Dr. McMasters; Rev. J. H. Cooper and Wm. Gill, Esq.

Committee on Secret Societies—Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rev. J. S. Scott and Moses Shirra, Esq.

The report of the Committee on Union not being at hand, in consequence of the absence of several of the Committee, the report of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary was received and referred.

The report of the Treasurer of the Freedmen's Mission was next read. This document showed the receipts from Presbyteries to have amounted this year to $3,465 37. The expenditures for salaries of teachers and sundries reached $2,962 37, leaving on hand a balance of $503. This report was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the whole subject of union with other Churches, then tendered their report. They respectfully recommended the following preamble and resolutions for adoption:

Whereas, The interests of the cause of Christ require us, at this time, to inaugurate measures to heal Zion's breaches, and to bring into one the divided portions of the Presbyterian family; therefore

Resolved, That this Synod recommend to the several Presbyterian Judicatories, now met or soon to meet, to unite with us in calling a general Convention of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States to meet in the City of Philadelphia on the second Wednesday of September next, or at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for prayer and conference in regard to the terms of union and communion among the various branches of the Presbyterian family.

Resolved, That we recommend that said Convention shall consist of a minister and a ruling elder from each Presbytery.

Resolved, That certified copies of this action be immediately communicated by the Clerk of Synod to the bodies included in this call.

Resolved, That each body represented in the said Convention shall, without respect to number of delegates, be entitled to an equal vote on all questions submitted for decision.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by the Presbyteries of this Church, be required to report to this Synod, for its action at its next meeting, the results reached by the Convention.

Resolved, That Rev. J. N. MCLEOD, D. D., Rev. J. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., and GEORGE N. STUART, Esq., be and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Arrangements and Correspondence in regard to such Convention.

On the introduction of these suggestions, Rev. Dr. MCMASTERS took the floor, and in an address of some length expressed his approval of them.

Rev. A. G. WYLIE, Rev. D. HERRON, Rev. W. STERRETT, Rev. J. F. MORTON, Rev. J. H. COOPER and Rev. Dr. CLARKE, five of the six delegates forming the Committee on Union, succeeded Dr. MCMASTERS, each adverting to the motives which had induced the Committee to frame the resolutions as presented above. Rev. Dr. WYLIE also spoke warmly in favor of the action of the Committee.

Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS, however, disagreed with his predecessors. He said that he had always been a partisan of union, but had long since abandoned all hope of seeing his wishes realized. He did not believe in any union on an anti-Scripture basis, and had no idea of abandoning the principles of the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of uniting any of its branches. Speaking of the controversy between the parties favoring hymnology and psalmody, he remarked that if there was not sufficient food in the one hundred and fifty Psalms of the Bible to satisfy the most voracious spiritual appetite, men would in vain endeavor to cater for it. He said again he wanted union upon a Scripture and not upon a Scriptural basis. He declared that he had been informed on very good authority that within the next six months three ministers and perhaps three congregations in the Pittsburgh Presbytery would leave and form a union of their own with some other ecclesiastical body. Some steps should therefore be taken to perfect and speedily form a union of the whole Church. But he demanded some more energetic action than that which was being taken. If nothing more tangible than the resolutions under consideration were offered, he would submit to the indorsement of the paper, though he would not vote for it. It seemed to him as if the Committee had lost all their ardor for union. Would a union with either the New or the Old School Presbyterian Church not be an abandonment of principles, when these Churches differ essentially on the subjects of psalmody and communion? The objection he made to the report of the Committee was that it was not tangible enough. In concluding, the speaker said Rev. GAVAN MCMILLAN, now deceased, had remarked to him twenty years ago: "We did wrong in cutting loose from the Convention of the Reformed Presbyterian Church." Now, after twenty years had been spent in coquetting, not one step toward union had been made.

Rev. J. F. HILL succeeded Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS, and coincided with his views.

Rev. Dr. MCMASTERS thought the action of the Committee highly satisfactory. He would advocate the principles to which they stood pledged, if God did not in the meantime change his views.

Mr. D. C. COOPER was the next speaker, and yielded the floor to Rev. Dr. CLARKE, who, in refuting the charge that by the action of its Committee, Synod stood committed to a certain course, stated that the originators of the resolution under discussion had not drawn up the report with such an idea in view. They had no intention of abandoning any principles or practices of the Reformed Presbyterian Church until these were proven to be contrary to the law of God, or inferior to those of other Churches.

Rev. D. HERRON and Rev. W. D. WILEY followed. The latter delegate said there were two ways in which to unite the branches of the Presbyterian Church—one by bringing the Churches together two by two and four by four; the other by means of a Convention at which representatives of Churches from all parts of the country would assemble under the eye of God to agree upon the principles of a common basis. He believed that by adopting unanimously the resolutions above printed the interests of the Church would be advanced. If no determined effort to effect a union were made, God would frown upon them.

Rev. J. H. COOPER and Rev. Dr. SCOTT subsequently took the floor, when a motion to hold an evening session was offered and rejected. After a few remarks from both these delegates, further action upon the Committee's report was postponed to this morning, and Synod soon afterward adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

An invitation to the Board to participate in the review and flag presentation to the Ninth Regiment National Guard on the 27th inst., was accepted.

A resolution to pay 17 clerks $500 each for searching for lost naturalization papers, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that in his opinion no City or county officer has the power to review or set aside the action of the Board of Supervisors remitting taxes for good cause, after such action has been approved by the Mayor.

The communication was placed on file.

The Committee on Annual Taxes presented an ordinance making the following additional appropriations for the support of the County Government:

Armories and Drill-rooms	$100,000 00
Contingencies—Inspection of Buildings	3,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	80,000 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital	7,000 00
Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings	6,603 75
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children	80,000 00

The ordinance was adopted. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

Officer MCAULIFFE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested an English woman named ELLEN PICKETT, twenty-five years of age, on a charge of stealing two pairs of pants, a coat and a vest, valued at $66, the property of THOMAS RYAN, of No. 31 Mulberry-street. It appears that the prisoner was a domestic in the employ of the complainant, and was detected in the act of leaving the premises with the plunder by Mrs. DELIA RYAN, who caused her arrest. The accused was held to answer the charge in default of bail. Despite the evidence against her, she professed entire ignorance of the theft.

THE KNIFE.

HENRY SCHOWALD is a shoemaker, a native of Germany, and thirty-six years of age. He has been living with MARY BISCH for nearly two years on intimate terms, but lately the pair separated on account of jealousy on the part of HENRY. On the evening of the 13th inst. MARY left her home, No. 175 Eldridge-street, to go to a concert-saloon at No. 2 Mott-street, where she was employed as a waitress, and she was met and accosted by SCHOWALD. Fearing the man, MARY ran away, and took refuge in the clothing-store No. 10 Bowery, being pursued by her jealous lover, who stabbed her three or four times in the back with a pocket-knife. These particulars were published in the TIMES of the 14th. MARY was so severely injured that she had not been able to appear in the Court before, and the assailant succeeded in escaping from the City, only returning on Monday night, when he was promptly arrested by Sergt. MCCREADY and Roundsman MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, the fugitive being found concealed beneath a bed. On being arraigned before the Court the prisoner was remanded for examination.

EXCISE CASES.

AUGUST KAUFMAN, of No. 382 Water-street, and PAUL CHRISTIANSEN, of No. 157 Chatham-street, were arrested and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, charged with having violated the Excise Law. They were held for trial and admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each.

UNLAWFUL WEAPON.

Officer BELL arrested FRANCIS ROUTHIER yesterday on a charge of carrrying concealed weapons, made by JOHN BARTON, of No. 109 Hudson-street. When the prisoner was brought into Court, the complainant stated that ROUTHIER carried a slung-shot on his person, with felonious intent to assault deponent. The accused claimed that he carried the weapon for self-defence, but this plea was not received, as the slung-shot is an unlawful weapon. ROUTHIER was accordingly committed for trial. He is a Frenchman, 49 years of age, resides at No. 39 Leonard-street, and is a cabinet-maker.

SHOPLIFTERS.

JOHN F. DAVIS, aged 17 years, and two confederates about the same age, entered the store No. 372 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, when DAVIS engaged the attention of the porter, CHRISTIAN HASSELL, in conversation. While thus employed the confederates seized eleven coats, valued at $154, and attempted to leave the premises. HASSELL saw the attempt, and the shoplifters dropped their plunder and ran off. DAVIS was not successful, being detained by the porter until Officer MCNALLY arrived and took him in custody. The prisoner was remanded for further examination. He said that he was a printer, and resided at No. 268 Broome-street.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

PATRICK CASSIDY was arrested yesterday by Officer BOLEMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of cruelty to animals, in driving two calves through the streets. CASSIDY endeavored to hasten the speed of the poor brutes by twisting their tails. He was required to give bail for his appearance at the Special Sessions for trial.

CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

WM. P. ROBB was arrested yesterday on the complaint of WM. W. ROSE, of No. 57 Cedar-street, who alleges that the accused collected the sum of $20 from W. S. DOWD for the intended benefit of his employer, and instead of paying the same to Mr. ROSE, appropriated it to his own use. Mr. ROSE also stated that ROBB had confessed the embezzlement to him prior to arrest. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

Officer COOPER, of the Second Precinct, arrested PATRICK HANLEY, aged 16 years, and residing at the corner of William and Frankfort streets, on a charge of picking pockets. The accused was detected in the act of putting his hands into the pockets of JOHN CROWE, of No. 352 Water-street. When arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

DESCENTS ON DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Before daylight yesterday morning Officer PICKETT, of the Eighth Precinct, leading a squad of Police, made a descent upon the house No. 15 West Houston-street, and succeeded in arresting twenty-five male visitors and ten female residents. All of these, together with NATHAN F. KIMBALL, the keeper of the house, were provided, during the short remnant of the night, with lodging at the Station-house, and at the opening of the Court were arraigned before Justice LEDWITH. The visitors and the "ladies" were fined $10 each and discharged, the former with the advice from the bench not to be found in such places again. KIMBALL was held to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Officer BRIED, of the Eighth Precinct, night before last, visited the establishment of KATE BACKUS, No. 164 Greene-street, and took everybody found on the premises under his protection so far that he provided them lodgings in the Station-house. The haul was unproductive, however, compared with the former case, showing only six "lady" inmates and two visitors. These were fined $10 each and discharged, and KATE was held to answer at the General Sessions the charge of keeping a disorderly house, but she gave bail in $500, and was discharged from custody.

MISDEMEANORS.

DELIA MCKERNAN was arraigned on the charge of stealing a pair of gaiters valued at $8 50 from HENRY MILLER, and was committed in default of bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

PATRICK PENDERGRAST, of No. 38 Laurens-street, and JAMES M. PIKE, of No. 14 Leroy-place, were each arraigned for selling liquor without license, and gave bail in $100 to answer at General Sessions.

NATHAN SCHONFELDER and CHARLES SNIDER, arrested for violation of the Health Ordinance, in driving cattle through Fourth-avenue, gave bail in $100 each to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions.

Officer MONAHAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while arresting BERNARD LYNCH for an assault and battery, used his club quite freely, and, it is alleged, unnecessarily, injuring LYNCH seriously. The officer was brought before Justice LEDWITH, and after a hearing was discharged, but the complainant intends taking the case before the Police Commissioners.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A GOLD CASE.

CAROLINE CLAYTON, a habitue of the eastern side, was arraigned on the complaint of HERMAN WORSCH, lately from Havana, charged with stealing two $20 gold pieces. It is alleged that WORSCH, after spending the night with the woman at No. 16 Howard-street, missed this money and gave the woman in charge of Officer HALLIDAY of the Tenth Precinct. She denied her guilt, and the money was not found upon her, but after a subsequent search of her room it was found upon the bed, where, she claims, WORSCH had himself left it and without her knowledge. WORSCH being obliged to leave the City in a few days, the case was at once sent on to the District-Attorney.

ELLEN WILLIAMS and MARGARET MURRAY, it is alleged, entered the store of GUTWEILER & FRY, No. 23 Avenue A, and while the clerk was engaged in bringing some goods to show them, secreted a coat, valued at $11, under the shawl of one of them. Arraigned upon this charge, they pleaded not guilty, and were committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions a charge of petit larceny.

A NOVEL CASE OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHARLES F. MILLARD, of No. 138 Elm-street, filed an affidavit charging SIDNEY MOUNSIER, of No. 940 Elm-street, with violating the law concerning cruelty to animals, the specification being, that on the 14th and 19th days of May he "killed cats with dogs in a brutal and cruel manner." The case is set down for examination on the 4th of June, MOUNSIER having given bail in $300 for his appearance.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 21.

FLOUR dull but unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $15 for No. 1 Spring; $16 for Red Winter; $17 for White, and $17 50@$18 for double extra. RYE FLOUR $9. WHEAT quiet and no sales; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $3. CORN quiet and held at $1 10@$1 25, according to the condition of quality. OATS held at 83c. for Western. BARLEY quiet. RYE held at $1 73@$1 75 for Canadian. PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 45 ℔ 50 lb. sacks. MILL FEED firm; Shorts selling at $35; Shipstuffs at $40, and Middlings at $42@$43 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet; Peas, 10c., Corn, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson, $5 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c., to New-York, by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—13,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats. No shipments by Canal.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 21.

FLOUR very dull and nominal. WHEAT dull at a decline of 3c.@4c.; sales of No 1 at $2 83, No. 2 at $2 65@$2 68, closing quiet at $2 65@$2 66 for the latter. CORN opened steady at $1 00½ for No. 1, closing quiet at 98c.@98½c. for No. 1, and 91½c.@92½c. for No. 2. OATS less active, at 69½c.@72c. for No. 2. RYE firmer, at an advance of 1c.; sales at $1 52@$1 53 for No. 1, and $1 45@$1 47 for No. 2. BARLEY neglected and nominal. MESS PORK nominal at $22 50. LARD unchanged. CATTLE very dull, at $8 00@$8 15 for fair to good Shipping. LIVE HOGS moderately active, at $6 12½@$6 80 for medium to choice grades. SHEEP firm at $7 50@$8 00. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 21.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged, with a retail trade at nominal prices; Winter Superfine $11 50; trade brands, $13 50@$15; fancy brands, $16 50. WHEAT dull and but little in the market; No. 1 Winter Red offered at $3 10 and No. 2 at $3. CORN dull, lower and nominal; No. 1, 85c. in bulk and 95c.@98c. sacked. OATS easier at 73c. for No. 1 in bulk and 80c. sacked. RYE, $1 90. WHISKY dull; was held at 32c.; 30c. was offered. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling was offered at 24c. PROVISIONS firm, but quiet. MESS PORK, $22 50@$22 75. BULK MEATS, 8c.@10½c. BACON, 9c.@11c.@12½c. LARD firm at 12¾c. EGGS, 15c.@16c. BUTTER dull at 20c.@23c. for fresh. GROCERIES dull and unchanged. LINSEED OIL, $1 48 @$1 50. Gold 137½ buying and 138 selling. Exchange steady.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 21.

COFFEE—No sales; stock of Rio 12,000 bags. COTTON quiet but steady at 27c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR dull; prices favor buyers; stock scarce. WHEAT scarce and firm; demand slight; Choice Maryland White, $3 50, and Prime Maryland Red, $3 35. CORN—White dull, and declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 14@$1 17; Yellow steady at $1 22@$1 23. OATS firmer; sales at 81c.@82c. SUGAR firm but inactive; sales at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair to good Refining. PROVISIONS firm but quiet; Mess Pork, $23 75; Bulk Shoulders and Sides, 9c.@11c. BACON unchanged. LARD quiet, but firm and scarce at 13¼c. for Prime Western Leaf, and 13c. for City, in tierces. WHISKY dull and nominal at 35c. for bonded.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 21.

COTTON unchanged; sales 2,300 bales; Low Middling, 25c.@26c. Receipts for three days, 3,902 bales, against the same time last week of 2,666 bales. Exports for the same time, 10,320 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged, but no sales. FLOUR dull and lower; Superfine nominal at $11 75@$12. CORN is in good demand, and has declined 5c.; sales of Mixed Yellow at $1 15@$1 20; White at $1 25. OATS steady and firm at 93c.@95c. HAY drooping; Prime Western, $30@$32. LARD dull at 13½c.@13¾c. PORK dull and unchanged at $24 25@$24 50. BACON is in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Gold, 136. Sterling Exchange, 146@150, nominally. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼@½c. discount.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 21.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 300 bbls. Western Bakers' at $14. WHEAT dull, buyers holding off, quotations nominally unchanged. CORN unsettled; sales 20,000 bushels within range of $1@$1 08; 7,000 bushels No. 2 new Western at $1 02; 5,000 bushels Ohio at $1 05. OATS quiet; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 79c.; 8,000 bushels Ohio, to arrive, at 80c. BARLEY dull and nominal. RYE quiet held at $1 75 for Western. MESS PORK steady at $23. LARD dull at 13¼c.@13½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $2 33. RECEIPTS—Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Flour, 1,400 bbls. SHIPMENTS—None.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 21.

TOBACCO active, but unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR heavy and unsettled; Superfine, $8 50@$11; Extra, $10 50@$11; Double Extra, $12 25@$17 25. WHEAT declining; Good Fall, $2 80 @$2 90; Prime, $3 15; Choice, $3 25@$3 40. CORN dull at $1 08@$1 12@$1 13, the latter for Fancy White. OATS advancing; sales at 91c.@94c. BARLEY and RYE are dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $22 50@$22 75. BACON—10½c.@12½c. for Clear Sides. LARD—12½c. for Choice Kettle, and 13c.@13½c. for Choice Keg.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 21.

Sales of 219 hhds. TOBACCO at full rates; common lugs, $2 75@$4 90; cutting leaf, $2 25; manufacturing, $33. Superfine FLOUR dull at $9 75@$10 75. WHEAT, $2 80@$2 83. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 20. REFINED SUGAR advanced ⅛c.@¼c. CORN, shelled, $1 05@$1 07, delivered; on the ear, in bulk, 85c.@90c. Lard, in tierces, 12½c., kettle rendered. MESS PORK, $22 25. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c. COTTON dull at 23c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, May 21.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 344 head; the market is not very active, and prices are ¼c. lower; extras, $14@$14 50; first quality, $13@$13 50; second quality, $12@$12 50; third quality, $11@$11 50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,259 head; prices are unchanged, but the market is more active; sales at 5c.@9c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs, $6@$9. VEAL CALVES, $3@$10.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, May 21.

FLOUR dull; $13 75@$14 for City Double Extra. WHEAT declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $2 97 for No. 2, and $2 90 for No. 3. OATS firm at 72½c. CORN, $1 07. RECEIPTS—800 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—800 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, May 21.

COTTON 24c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 55c. RESIN—Common, $2 90@$3; No. 2, $3 12½@$3 25; No. 1, $3 50@$4 50; Pale, $4 50@$5 25. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $3@$3 60. TAR, $2.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, May 21.

The Cotton market is at a stand still; the sales are trifling and quotations are nominal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, May 21.

COTTON dull and heavy; Middlings nominally 25c.; receipts, 67 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, May 21.

COTTON market flat; sales, 64 bales; receipts, 50 bales; Middling, 24c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, May 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT nominally lower. CORN dull; No. 1 has declined 6c., No. 2 declined 3c. OATS drooping.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, May 21.

COTTON dull and drooping; sales 700 bales; receipts, 395 bales; Middlings, 24c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, May 21.

COTTON dull, but unchanged; receipts 266 bales; exports 87 bales. Other markets unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

THE PEARLY GATES.

Pure white teeth and a sweet breath, issuing like perfume from the rose, through a pair of lovely lips, are, as Shakespeare says, "an excellent thing in woman." To keep the "pearly gates" of the mouth always spot less, and the breath always fragrant, it is only necessary to use the SOZODONT daily.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is in operation at No. 201 Broadway. No family should move out of town without seeing it. Seven years' experience without a failure.

E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Date	From	To
FOR AMERICA.			
Manhattan	May 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Europe	May 10	Havre	New-York.
Etna	May 11	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	May 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Bellona	May 11	London	New-York.
Germania	May 11	Hamburg	New-York.
Aleppo	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hermann	May 14	Southamp'n	New-York.
City of Baltimore	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	May 15	Havre	New-York.
Nova Scotian	May 16	Liverpool	Portland.
Baltic	May 18	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
China	May 22	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	May 22	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	May 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
England	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	May 25	New-York	London.
Britannia	May 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Saxonia	May 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	May 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	May 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 30	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	June 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	June 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	June 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Acadia	June 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Europe	June 1	New-York	Havre.
Germania	June 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Atlantic	June 1	New-York	Bremen.
San Jacinto	June 1	New-York	Savannah.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.			
South America	May 22	Rio de Janeiro.	
Columbia	May 22	Havana.	
Mariposa	May 25	New-Orleans.	
Geo. Cromwell	May 25	New-Orleans.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall.—Hon. W. M Stewart, S. D. R. Stewart and wife, A. E. M. Crane, H. S. Brown, Mrs. W. King, P. A. Haven, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Major S. Dana, wife, child and nurse, E. D. Haven, Miss Julia Haven, J. Jonasson, Mrs. F. B. Clark, daughter and infant, E. A. Lathrop and wife, Mrs. W. Newell, Miss Kate Journeay, J. A. Andrews, Mrs. E. Randolph, two children and nurse, J. Tudor, D. W. Reed, Mrs. W. B. Thornburgh and child, A. Williams and two children, J. V. Williams, C. Carpenter, wife, sister and family, N. Hubbard and wife, Mrs. Barnard and daughter, J. P. Goodwin, wife and two daughters, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Connell and two children, Miss Nettie H. Smith, C. Andores and wife, H. Behrendt and wife, Chas. Legay, Mrs. A. A. Sholes, Miss Mary Dent, J. Duff, H. F. Dana, Rev. Peter Williamson and wife, Mrs. Ryan and niece, Mrs. Jane Thomas, Mrs. W. A. Dana and two infants, M. Adler, Mrs. Cairy F. Hickox, C. Rockwell, Miss Isabella Jerome, Rev. G. B. Hinckle, P. H. Cummings and wife, E. R. Daggett, E. H. Shaw, Mrs. Wostell and two infants, Col. Owens, Miss Ward, A. J. Gladding, wife, son and family, E. S. Holden, Miss Field, Hon. S. J. Field, Miss Sweringer, Miss Kate Patterson, Miss Jennie Davis, Samuel P. Henry, S. F. Healy, W. Freind, Mrs. E. B. Kelsey, daughter and two children, Mrs. Horace Goodwin, Rev. A. Myers, wife and infant, Mrs. Geo. Pagne, G. S. Dean, B. Gattel, Miss Fannie Dreschfeld, F. H. Skinner and wife, J. S. Cameron, Mrs. Burns, Miss Julia Short, T. J. Smith, Mrs. Menges and daughter, Dr. J. O'Brien, Dr. S. H. Garvin, Phil. Hasserman, Miss A. F. Underhill, Chas. J. Marvin, E. Adams and wife, J. G. Swan, Miss Hattie M. Lewis, Mrs. M. E. Bailey and child, Miss Sarah F. Tripe, Miss Mary E. Tripe, Miss S. L. S. Owens, Miss Adeline Jardine, Mrs. W. T. Noyes, James F. Pacheso, Mrs. Connor, J. A. Browder and wife, W. Welone, F. W. Arnold, Mrs. F. Wilson and sister, Capt. J. H. Gillis, Mrs. R. R. Brown and four children, Chas. Brandt and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston.—G. W. Knox, S. B. Bread, J. W. Moore and family, D. Canter, John Heiseman, George Schroder and lady, C. O. Trumbo, John Hays, Henry Eames, Calva, Jr., Mrs. Levy, Mr. Lawless and children, Chas. Syler, David Wigow, W. Rourester, P. O'Mara, J. O'Connor, J. H. Hay, Jno. Power, Geo. Maybaum, Capt. Croker, B. Grumley, F. H. Rakemuller, J. McMahone, P. Whelan, P. O'Brien, William S. Power, Henry Octagen, J. E. Bingham, J. E. Dodge, Mrs. Slackey and daughter, Joseph Terry, John Clancey, Dr. St. J. Ravenal, Capt. S. M. Carson, Capt. Ambury and lady, J. H. Seebach, lady and child, Miss Hamson, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Mary McAllister, Miss Eliza Schofield, N. Ross, G. Ross, T. Crognan, P. Lawless, F. M. Murchison, W. H. Campbell, J. McCreighton, W. R. Stedman, B. McInnis, and others.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston.—R. R. Hudgins and lady, Mr. Noyes and lady, Miss E. Stuart, Mrs. G. Woodruff, Miss E. Sigwald, Thomas McCabe and lady, O. Wichel, lady and child; C. Merhtens, Miss Speight, Miss J. Pepper, Mrs. Geo. Waterhouse, Mrs. R. Merhtens and two children, Mrs. Echols, R. Mehrtens, H. Boetger, Mrs. G. J. Hutchins and daughter, S. G. Hutchins, Major J. R. Cilly, J. H. Haesiapp and lady, John Fechlenberg and lady, Mrs. A. L. Scovill and daughter, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Edwards, Miss Stovell, S. Meyer, Miss R. Iscar, Mrs. Jane Kennay, Miss T. Switzer, Thomas Draper and lady, G. E. Hudgeons, Mrs. Anna Clark, Philip Hays, Jr., N. Hubbard, A. B. White, E. M. Hooper, D. N. Fuller, lady, nurse and child, G. F. Ricker, T. N. Wright, Col. S. Hoffman, lady and servant, J. H. Braggett and lady, Major E. L. Dane, Alfred Force, Mrs. H. B. Hays, Miss Mary Hays, G. R. Whiteridge, P. Casey, Isador Asher, S. Kavannah, William Weiru, Miss Macoeth, George Smith, John Seymour, James Shannon and lady, O. Finnegan, Enos Matto, Jacob Hocher, Miss A. Webb.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Miss King and servant, Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Misses H. and A. Box, Mrs. Jones, Miss H. Crabtree, Miss O'Dowd, Mrs. Haffard, Rev. L. Hersenberg and lady, John Morrison, A. Campbell, C. H. Mosier, W. B. Duffy, R. N. Swift, J. Delano, W. C. H. Delano, F. Sailor, H. E. Allweil and lady, J. Graham, Miss Carpenter, G. W. Carpenter, D. Morris, G. W. Merrithew, P. Younge, W. H. Caswell, G. Turner, H. Siver, B. F. Price, M. Quinn, J. R. Caswell, D. Sanford, A. E. Sumpter, W. Grant, E. M. Pillot, C. Jacobi, A. Clagg, M. Crotty, L. P. Gupton, A. Borne, E. Borne, C. R. Kounpak, H. A. Cuviel, P. McGowan, J. B. Russell, E. Staler, and 21 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 37 | Sun sets..... 7 17 | Moon rises...10 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 58 | Gov. Island.10 47 | Hell Gate....12 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Virginia, Deaken, Vera Cruz and Sisal, C. A. Whiting; Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ships Andreas, (Brem.,) Stoldt, St. John, N. B., Ruger Bros.; Louisa, (Br.,) Glover, Quebec, E. Cunard.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Belle, (Br.,) Shapter, Kingston, Jam., De Vertu, Marsh & McColly; John Armstrong, (Br.,) Lent, Antigua, Jones & Lough.

Schooners America, Reynolds, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Challenge, Allen, Baracoa; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; W. B. Mann, Stanford, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie, Escape, (Br.,) Barker, Wolfville, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Clara Jenkins, (Br.,) Rice, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston May 18, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. May 19, 20 miles S. W. from Cape Lookout, passed schr. Dauntless, bound S.; same day, spoke Br. schr. Jane Wheaton, from Jamaica for London. May 20, lat. 37 19, lon. 74 42, passed a bark showing J. E. Ward & Co.'s signal, bound S.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. May 20, 6 A. M., off Hatteras, saw steamships San Jacinto, Saragossa and Wyoming, all bound S.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship America, Mortimer, of and from Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. and 35 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship Palmerston, (Hamb.,) Kolln, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. and 566 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Sixteen children died on the passage, and four were born.

Bark Kate Agnes, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mahoney, Glasgow 40 ds., with mdse. to order. Had very heavy westerly gales the first part of the passage; latter part light winds and calms. 4th inst., lat. 43 48, lon. 47 19, spoke bark Eveline, of and from Greenock for Quebec, with loss of foretopmast and all her head-yards; required no assistance.

Bark Morning Star, Waugh, St. Jago 26 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. May 4, off Castle Island, spoke Norw. ship Shakespeare, from Hayti for Antwerp.

Bark Amalia, (Pruss.,) Silberschmidt, Boston, in ballast to Wm. Salem & Co. Will load for Rotterdam.

Bark Avoca, (of Liverpool,) Westi, Guantanemo 21 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Almoner, (of Boston,) Gary, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) Kenney, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Haidee, (of Jamaica,) West, Old Harbor, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Brig Alvira, Pentecast, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Mary M., (of Gloucester,) Lawrence, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. May 19, lat. 36 43, lon. 74 35, saw a large quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of a vessel's upper works.

Schr. Wenonah, (of Cohasset,) Taylor, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit to James Douglas & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Mary E. Staples, (of Lubec,) Dinsmore, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Jed Frye & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Sea Bird, for ——.

Schr. Ajmeer, (Br.,) Gelliott, Cornwallis, with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Caldwell, Cornwallis, N. S., 9 ds., with potatoes to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Pioneer, (Br.,) Gelliott, Cornwallis 9 ds., with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Alquizar, Farrah, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. G. Temple, ——, George's Banks, with halibut.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Branford.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, George, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Brave, Crosby, Providence.

Schr. James Henry, Oliver, Providence.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Fall River.

Schr. Galena, Hale, Gloucester.

Schr. Lucy Church, Crowell, Block Island.

Schr. Iola, Chase, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Louisa, Greenlaw, Cutler, with spars.

Schr. Catharine, Osgood, Bluehill, with lumber.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Cropper, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Asa Eldridge, Hickman, Virginia.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Arizona. From Quarantine, at 7:45 A. M., steamship Great Republic, Doane, for Rio Janeiro.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 21—Arr. barks Nestor, from Trapani; Undine, Cienfuegos; brigs Ellen Bernard, Philadelphia; Circassian, Elizabethport; Trenton, do.

Also arr. schr. Rachel Seaman, New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, May 21—Arr. steamship Champion, New-York. Sld. schr. Alert, Matanzas; schr. Ada Ames, for a Northern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21—Arr. ship Thompson, from Callao for Baltimore, with guano. Spoke on the 5th inst., brig Charlotte Buck, from New-Haven for Porte Rico; schr. Thomas G. Conner, Philadelphia, for Barbados.

Notice to Mariners.

The following announcements are made by order of the Lighthouse Board:

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1867.

FOG SIGNAL AT POINT JUDITH LIGHTHOUSE.

Notice is hereby given that a trumpet, blown by a caloric engine, has been established at Point Judith Light-station, and that on and after June 1, 1867, it will be in operation in foggy weather.

The apparatus is arranged to give a blast of four seconds' duration, at intervals of twenty-four seconds.

LIGHTHOUSE AT LONG SHOAL, PAMLICO SOUND, NORTH CAROLINA.

A screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at Long Shoal, Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, to take the place of the light-vessel now stationed there, and will be lighted for the first time on the evening of the 31st inst.

The lighthouse stands in 9½ feet depth of water, mean tide, distant 2¼ miles N. W. ¼ W. from the light-vessel. It is placed on the highest part of the shoal, the water gradually deepening all around it.

The iron work of the foundation is painted red; the superstructure is painted white.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fourth order, and should be seen in a clear weather a distance of 10 miles. The focal plane is elevated 35 feet above mean tides.

BUOYAGE—EAST COAST OF IRELAND.

Official information has been received at this office that, on or about the 15th day of August next, the following alterations in the buoyage of the Sand Banks along the east coast of Ireland, between the Kish and Tuskar lights, will be made, viz.:

Kish Bank.

The North Kish buoy will be changed from a can to a conical buoy, colored black, surmounted by a staff and globe, and lettered "Kish Bank, No. 1."

An additional (can) buoy, colored black, and lettered "Kish Bank, No. 2," will be placed midway between the North and South buoys of that bank.

The South Kish buoy will be changed from a can to a conical buoy, colored black, and lettered "Kish Bank, No. 3."

Codling Bank.

The Codling Bank buoy will be moved about two miles N. by W. ¾ W. of its present position, and changed to a can buoy, colored black and white, in vertical stripes, instead of a black conical buoy, surmounted by a staff and globe, as at present.

India Bank.

The India Bank buoy will be changed to a conical buoy, colored black and white, in horizontal bands, instead of a black can buoy, as at present.

Arklow Bank.

The North Arklow buoy will be colored red, and surmounted by a staff and globe, instead of black and white stripes, with staff and globe, as at present, and lettered "Arklow Bank, No. 1."

Three can buoys, colored red, will be placed at equal distances from each other, between the North and South buoys of that bank, and marked respectively "Arklow Bank, No. 2," "Arklow Bank, No. 3," and "Arklow Bank, No. 4," instead of the two can buoys striped black and white, as at present.

The South Arklow buoy will be a conical buoy, colored red, instead of black and white stripes, as at present, and lettered "Arklow Bank, No. 5."

Blackwater Bank.

The North Blackwater buoy will be changed to a black conical buoy, surmounted by a staff and globe, instead of a black can buoy, as at present, and lettered "Blackwater, No. 1."

The two intermediate buoys will be changed to can buoys, colored black, and marked respectively "Blackwater, No. 2," and "Blackwater, No. 3," instead of conical buoys, colored black, as at present.

The South Blackwater Bank buoy will be changed to a conical buoy, colored black, instead of a can buoy, as at present, of the same color, and lettered "Blackwater, No. 4."

Long Bank.

The North Long Bank buoy will be conical, with staff and globe, and colored red, instead of a black conical buoy, as at present, and lettered "Long Bank, No. 1."

An additional red (can) buoy will be placed equidistant from the North and South buoys, and lettered "Long Bank, No. 2."

The South Long Bank buoy will be changed to a red conical buoy, without staff and globe, instead of the black conical buoy, surmounted with staff and globe, as at present, and lettered "Long Bank, No. 3."

Miscellaneous.

The ship Emily Flinn, from Callao, is consigned to R. C. Ferguson.

The schr. Emeline Haight, with her cargo on board, was taken off the Gridiron at Hell Gate, this morning, by wreck-master Brown, with the aid of the wrecking-pump of the propeller John Fuller.

Spoken, &c.

Monitor—bark, from Cuba for Philadelphia, May 17, off Hatteras.

Wave—wh. bark, of New-Bedford, with 125 bbls. oil, all well, May 18, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, May 9, barks Powhatan, Rosina, J. H. Pierson; brigs J. C. York, Prentiss Hobbs; E. H. Kimball; Lena Thurlow, Andy, Keystone, J. Brightman; schr. J. C. & L. C. Adams.

At Baracoa, May 11, schrs. W. H. Thorndyke, Luisita and Julia, (Br., wtg., and others, before reported.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry,

ONE OF THE

OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES

IN THE WORLD FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS,

And all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by Druggists and Apothecaries generally.

PURE NATIVE WINES.

AT THE

AMERICAN WINE COMPANY'S,

No. 243 Broadway,

(Opposite City Hall Park.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

A pure juice port made from the Oporto grapes, raised in this country—an invaluable medicinal wine.

It is an excellent wine for females, weakly persons, invalids and the aged.

Its tonic properties are unsurpassed, causing an appetite and restoring health and vigor to debilitated persons.

The beneficial effects derived from its use are astonishing thousands, and cannot be realized from the use of other wines.

All who try it express their surprise that so delicious a wine is raised in this country.

Also,

SPEER & CO.'S P. J. California Port and Sherry Wines from the famous vineyards planted by the early Monks at Los Angeles. These are delicious table wines for family use. Imported gin, brandy and other liquors of the best brands directly from bond. Samples given free of charge.

A. SPEER.

ICE PITCHERS

AND

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS

of every description of the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S

manufacture, for sale as low as any other house in the City, at HADLEY'S,

Middle of Cooper Institute Block.

No connection with corner stores.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

For moths. Reliable! cheap! fragrant! Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No 339, May 21, 1867.

40, 9, 66, 20, 63, 39, 71, 48, 18, 62, 55, 26, 30, 78.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 340, May 21, 1867.

71, 42, 41, 36, 25, 1, 13, 12, 35, 64, 17, 46, 5.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 263, May 21, 1867.

43, 13, 27, 42, 64, 50, 34, 38, 28, 7, 54, 76, 60, 20.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 264, May 21, 1867.

19, 37, 63, 25, 46, 1, 75, 32, 44, 57, 73, 26, 30.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 146, May 21, 1867.

52, 12, 63, 47, 11, 48, 73, 36, 19, 22, 70, 28.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 147, May 21, 1867.

9, 43, 22, 69, 4, 2, 11, 68, 62, 24, 32, 17, 65, 58.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 156, May 21, 1867.

50, 9, 61, 74, 8, 29, 6, 57, 22, 1, 43, 40.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 157, May 21, 1867.

63, 78, 49, 25, 39, 23, 42, 53, 27, 46, 15, 34, 57, 14.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—One hundred per cent. allowed on all investments. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. WM. PEARSALL, No. 215 1st-st. and No. 3 Water-st., Williamsburgh.

PRIZES CASHED IN LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—JAMES P. STURGES, Broker, No. 9 Park-place and No. 4 Division-st.